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TODAY: SPORTS Bettor Plumpis, Page 20

Fed Chief Saw Bubble And Feared For Economy

Greenspan Sought To Talk Down Stocks, Not Telegraph Policy

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The remarks by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that caused stock prices to plunge around the world Friday were a signal that he and other senior Federal Reserve officials are worried that the bubble might burst and harm the U.S. economy.

Mr. Greenspan's comments were an attempt to jawbone investors, or talk down the rising stock market. By asking, "How do we know when irrational exuberance has unduly escalated asset values?" Mr. Greenspan was warning that a continued run-up in stock prices could increase the risk of a market crash.

While he was drafting his speech over the past month, the chairman's concern grew as the market set record after record in the face of modest projections of increases in corporate earnings. Because addressing the problem by raising interest rates to cool off the market also might damage the economy, he chose to send a spoken signal.

But many investors and traders around the world misread the signal he gave Thursday: Neither Mr. Greenspan nor other officials are about to raise rates. After all, the U.S. economy is in good shape, with moderate growth and a low, relatively stable inflation rate.

Mr. Greenspan's concerns are shared by other officials. "It has been a very rapid run-up," Robert McTeer, president of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, said Friday. "If the market were a person, I'd suggest that it take a little rest."

[Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin played down the importance of the steep slide in global stock markets, urging investors Sunday to focus on the long term, Reuters reported. "What people really ought to be looking at is not these kind of day-to-day fluctuations but what they think economic conditions are going to be like over time," he said.

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Carol Guzy/The Washington Post

The family of Sididi Ag Inaka sheltering under a camel hide tent in Mali. The Tuareg nomads survive, but the Sahara's resources are shrinking.

Nomads Survive, but the Sahara Life Worsens

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

NORTH OF TIMBUKTU, Mali — Sididi Ag Inaka has never used a television, toilet or telephone. He has never read a newspaper. He has never heard of a facsimile machine. He has never seen an American dollar.

He is disconnected from the global economy and its ever-rippling waves. And he does not care.

"My father was a nomad, his father was a nomad, I am a nomad, my children will be nomads," said Mr. Inaka, who was not sure of his age but looked to be in his 50s. "This is the life of my ancestors. This is the life that we know. We like it."

Thousands of nomads pepper this western expanse of the Sahara, and most share his perspective. For centuries, they have subjected themselves to the oft-bitter whims of nature, without real connections to society. They have lived off their camels, goats and sheep, depending upon them for everything from food to transportation. And they have survived.

But they have paid a price for their disconnection. They are among the world's poorest people, unable to educate and provide health care for their children, continually scratching to make it through one more day, always one drought away from seeing their animals and families wiped out.

In many ways, their lives mirror those of Africans who live in the villages, towns and cities of the world's poorest continent. The difference is that many of those Africans long for an economic escape from a torturous existence. Most nomads here say they do not.

They are content in this land of thorn trees and murderous heat, where the ground is sprinkled with animal bones. Brutal sandstorms rise up in seconds. Squealing children, hungry for play, tumble over sand dunes at sunset.

See MALI, Page 7

WTO Is Set To Grapple With Rights Of Workers

'Social Clause' Looms As Contentious Issue At Singapore Meeting

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Protectionism will probably increase in industrialized countries unless the World Trade Organization agrees this week to link working conditions and trade, Western officials and the world's largest workers' union warned Sunday.

Delegates to the WTO ministerial conference, which opens here Monday, said that a debate on the so-called social clause, which seeks to ensure that basic labor standards are observed throughout the world, would be one of the most contentious issues confronting the group as it tries to find common ground for further opening markets.

Several industrial powers, led by the United States, France and Canada, want the trade group to call for the recognition of such standards and work with the International Labor Organization to ensure that they are observed.

The EU wants new talks on China's bid to join the WTO. Page 11.

The standards include the rights of workers to form unions and bargain with employers for higher wages and better conditions, as well as the prohibition of forced labor, exploitation of children and discrimination in employment.

Bill Jordan, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said that the WTO must recognize "the growing deterioration of labor standards as the globalization of trade increases."

The confederation is the world's largest trade-union body, claiming to represent 124 million workers through 196 affiliates in 135 countries.

A study by the International Labor Organization found that 250 million children were working in developing countries, nearly half of them full-time and many in conditions exposing them to serious risk of illness and injury.

Nonetheless, a bloc of developing countries, many of them Asian, are strongly opposed to the World Trade Organization's taking up the issue.

They see it as a move that could force wages up and undermine the only competitive advantage many Third World nations have — cheap labor.

Delegates said the failure to find a compromise could embitter the proceedings of the WTO and make it more difficult to reach agreement in other key areas.

"This issue will not go away and refusal to recognize it could, over time, truncate and distort the ability of the WTO to accomplish its mission," said Andrew Stoler, deputy chief of the U.S. Trade Representative's mission to Geneva, where the WTO is based.

Noting that many people in the United States and elsewhere were questioning the benefits of liberalized trade, he said that "if we cannot mobilize support for more global trade, at risk is the ability to increase trade further, and at some point the globalization that trade bureaucrats take for granted will become threatened."

Jean-Pierre Laing, special advisor to the European Union's trade commissioner, Sir Leon Britan, said that in Europe, where high unemployment is widely blamed on competition from cheap imports, public opinion was becoming increasingly concerned "about the humanitarian conditions of working people" throughout the world.

As a result, European governments were "under pressure to impose restrictive measures" on trade outside the World Trade Organization, which is responsible for making and policing global trade rules.

Mr. Laing said that if the Singapore meeting ended in strong disagreement over the social clause, it would only "encourage protectionist abuses."

The trade union confederation, meanwhile, is pressing ministers at the World Trade Organization conference to set up a special working group to look into the

See TRADE, Page 13

50 Years On, Expulsion Rankles for Sudeten Germans

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

MUNICH — The painful exodus is recalled at almost every political rally in Bavaria: 3 million Germans, forced to abandon lands their families had occupied for centuries, banished with nothing but tattered clothes and bandaged feet into a harsh winter.

The expulsion of Sudeten Germans from their villages in Czechoslovakia still resonates 50 years later as one of World War II's contentious incidents. While Czechs call them traitors who cheered Hitler's invading army, Germans say they were victims of an abominable "ethnic cleansing."

Those conflicting interpretations underlie a dispute that has blocked what Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees as the crowning act of Germany's reconciliation with its eastern neighbors. After years of prickly debate, the governments in Bonn and Prague want to sign by Christmas a declaration that would close a chapter of history and allow them to concentrate on future plans, such as incorporating the Czech Republic into NATO and the European Union.

But the Sudeten Germans, a powerful lobby within the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democrats, insist that the Czechs should make amends for historical injustices as part of any reconciliation between the two countries. They have demanded compensation for lost property and threatened to hold up Prague's candidacy to join Western institutions.

The Czechs say they are willing to voice "regrets" for what happened to the Sudeten Germans, but balk at describing the expulsions as an "injustice" because they fear the Germans would tie up their courts seeking legal redress.

Moreover, the Czechs say they are entitled to compensation for the 130,000 people who lost their lives during the Nazi occupation. They say that, by comparison, only 40,000 Sudeten Germans may have died, while the German government says the figure is closer to 250,000. Sudeten Germans say the dispossession of Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia has made them realize that enduring reconciliation can occur only when the claims of wartime victims are acknowledged by the perpetrators.

"Ethnic cleansing is a terrible crime, whether it was carried out then or now."

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Aphichart Weerawong/Reuters

Burmese soldiers patrolling Rangoon in a truck on Sunday after a wide area was sealed off.

Burma's Pipeline Tug-of-War

Rights Butt Up Against Business in French-U.S. Project

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

DAMINSEIK, Burma — When the big white company helicopter settled onto the sand here on the shore of the Andaman Sea recently, almost the entire fishing village hurried out to watch, with scores of children waving from under the shade of a banyan tree.

This is where a 670-kilometer (415-mile) natural gas pipeline will rise up from deep under the ocean and begin to tunnel through the jungle into Thailand in the most ambitious — and certainly the most disputed — building project in Burma.

Jumping from the helicopter, oil company officials led a small group of journalists directly to the village's new schoolhouse, part of an economic development program that is as important to the project as the airfield, dock, roads and bridges that have been carved out of the remote jungle.

Without the development program, which ensures the cooperation of local villagers, said the project manager, Herve Madeo, the entire $1 billion project could collapse.

The pipeline project, being undertaken by Total of France with a major investment by Unocal Corp. of the United States, represents by far the largest foreign investment in Burma. As such, it has become the target of intense lobbying by human-rights groups that oppose the country's military government.

These groups say the Burmese military has used

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Social Security Deadlock

2-Year U.S. Study Fails to Agree on Funding

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After more than two years of work, a federal advisory panel studying Social Security has been unable to agree on how to find enough money to pay for the retirement of the baby boom generation.

The panel is divided into three factions, with 6 of the 13 members opposed to the most important change recommended by the others. That recommendation would replace part of Social Security with compulsory private savings that would be invested in stocks and bonds.

The disagreements foreshadow a major battle over proposals to reduce the federal guarantee of retirement benefits and supplement it with a new system of compulsory individual savings accounts.

The six opponents include three union representatives and Robert Ball, a former Social Security commissioner who has worked closely with Democrats in Congress for more than two decades.

Members of Mr. Ball's group said that they were distressed at the surge of interest in "privatizing" part of Social Security and that they had been chagrined to see their names associated with such proposals, which they regard as a betrayal of the "community solidarity" embodied in the program.

The panel, the Advisory Council on Social Security, was appointed in June 1994 by Donna Shalala, secretary of health and human services.

The 13 members of the panel are divided into groups of six, five and two. Each faction has its own plan for guaranteeing the solvency of Social Security over the next 75 years.

Several members said they had hoped that the panel would move toward a consensus that would emphasize the advantages of investing Social Security money in the stock market.

Instead, the members' disagreements have become starker and sharper in re-

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Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11,3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur)	$1.20

AGENDA

Africans' Campaign For UN Job Intensifies

Some African presidents jostled Sunday to promote their preferred candidates for the post of United Nations secretary-general.

Meanwhile, President Nelson Mandela said France intended to veto South Africa's choice to succeed Boutros Boutros Ghali. Mr. Mandela had endorsed Salim Ahmed Salim, a Tanzanian who is secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, for the job. The UN Security Council is expected to take a poll Monday to gauge support for the candidates who will have been nominated by the time it meets. (Page 6)



Barbara L. Johnston/Reuters

SPORTING SPIRIT — President Bill Clinton at the Army-Navy football game. In a classic contest, the Cadets won by 28-24. Page 20.

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Serbs Discover an Instrument of Revolt: Internet

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — When President Slobodan Milosevic, faced with large anti-government demonstrations, tried to shut down the last vestiges of an independent news media, he unwittingly spawned a technological revolt he may soon regret.

Tens of thousands of students, professors, professionals and journalists immediately connected their computers to Internet Web sites around the globe.

The independent radio station that was put off the air by the government, B-92, used the two days it was shut last week to begin digital broadcasts in Serbo-Croatian and English over audio Internet links.

And its Web site took over the reporting on the protests, which were set off by the government's annulment of municipal elections won by the opposition.

[The Serbian Supreme Court late Sunday confirmed the overturning of the opposition victories in Belgrade, Agence France-Presse reported. The announcement was made by the Serbian electoral commission. Page 7.]

The radio station, which has been the main source of news here, is back on the air as the government eased its response to the protests.

But the experience awakened the protesters here to the tremendous potential at their fingertips, and independent journalists have rushed forward at a dizzying speed with plans to bypass government transmitters, news agencies and television studios and to use the Internet to carry their message across Serbia and to the outside world.

"It was the home page put out by B-92 that saved the revolution now under way in Serbia," said Sasa Vucinic, managing director of the Media Development Loan Fund, a nonprofit group that supports independent news and information outlets in Eastern Europe.

"In the early days of the protests, before the international media arrived, it was the only way most people outside Belgrade could hear about what was

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'It's About Speed' / **South Africa's Birders**

Clawing Their Way to Top

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times Service

HLUHLUWE GAME RESERVE, South Africa — It's 3:30 A.M. In the thick fog, four grown men have a dead tree surrounded and are holding tape recorders up to it, each one pumping a different hoot up into the empty branches, hoping for a reply. A cold drizzle runs down their necks.

"We do this for fun," said Bob McCosh, 52.

These are men who have spent weeks like commandos doing reconnaissance for this mission. These are men who can charge into a patch of forest and shout, almost in unison: "Red-chested cuckoo! Yellow-bellied bulbul! Golden-rumped tinker barbet! Purple-banded sunbird! Orange-breasted bush shrike!"

And they can do it with their eyes shut, identifying by the calls alone.

These are birders. And this is birding red in beak and claw — competitive birding, as it is practiced once a year in South Africa on Birding Big Day in late November.

Birding is big in South Africa. Gordon Holtshausen, publications director for Birdlife South Africa and a member of this team, says bird books outsell every other category here except Bibles.

That's partly because many whites here have ties to Britain, where "twitching" is considered a healthier way to spend a Sunday afternoon than watching a Falcons-Eagles football game.

And it is partly because the birdlife here is so mind-boggling.

THERE are more than 900 species concentrated in southern Africa, compared with about 650 in all the United States and Canada, and they range from the huge and ugly, like marabou storks and ostriches, to the majestic, like African fish eagles and Goliath herons, to flying fireworks like red bishops and lilac-breasted rollers.

But Birding Big Day isn't about enjoying feathered friends. "It's about speed," said Mr. Holtshausen, 38. "Today, the birds are just ticks on a piece of paper."

His team, one of the country's best, can get pretty obsessed.

"There's this hide at Mkuzi Game Reserve," said Mike Ford, another member. "And all these tourists were watching this huge rhino rolling in the mud. And then the four of us stomp in, saying: 'Got this! Got that!' And then: 'Hey, look at that rhino! Yellowbilled oxpecker on it!' "

The team rose at 3:15 A.M., having slept not 20 meters from their first target, the owl tree. By 8 A.M., using gate keys borrowed from park rangers and driving at breakneck speed, they have already visited a hilltop campground, a ranger's backyard, a mountain forest, grassy fields, a riverside cliff, a sand forest, a crocodile-infested swamp and the town of Hluhluwe (pronounced shlu-shlu-way), where they amused the locals by running down the street pointing into gardens, shouting: "Laughing dove! Palm twit! Glossy starling!"

They have banged on a tree to wake up a white-eared barbet. They have mourned a white-backed vulture's nest that was fine the day before, but is now torn up, for which they blame a smug-looking baboon sitting nearby. They have shouted "Raptor! 11 o'clock high!" and screeched to a halt on a mountain road to train their binoculars on a speck that they instantly all identify as a "Wally" — a Wahlberg's eagle.

By 9 A.M., they have counted 130 species, more than half the 254 they counted in 24 hours last year, but they are in despair. "I'm not optimistic at all — we're about 20 species adrift," Mr. Holtshausen lamented. "This wind is killing us."

"Listen to this place," he added, waving a hand at the Bonamanzi Game Reserve forest, where 300 species are packed into 40 square kilometers (about 15 square miles). "It's dead. It should sound like a disco right now."

When they leave the protected areas, it becomes clear why they feel their sport is threatened, and why Birdlife South Africa, the equivalent of the Audubon Society in America, is becoming far more aggressive about environmentalism.

The 240 kilometers (150 miles) of coastline between here and Durban, which all used to be native forest, is now nearly solid "green desert" — sugar cane fields and eucalyptus tree farms. The team has been birding competitively for 10 years, and many of its best spots are gone.

Paradoxically, the biggest sponsors of birding books and posters are the biggest threats — paper companies like Sappi and Mondi Farms and oil companies like Total and Sasol.

Mr. Holtshausen is trying to persuade them to set aside more land for birding — and telling them they can make money doing it. American birders spend $18 billion a year pursuing their hobby, according to American Demographics magazine.

Mr. Holtshausen, a Unilever executive in Durban, is far more sympathetic to the subsistence farmers of Zululand, whose cattle trample pans and stream beds, because he knows they are barely eking out livings.

His organization is trying to sign up more black and Indian members. But birding, while not expensive, does tend to attract the well-off and mystify the poor.

WHEN Christine Read, a Birdlife publicist, promoted Birding Big Day on a popular radio talk show, her cheerful descriptions of backyard sightings set one of the co-hosts, Dan Moyane, to reminiscing about his boyhood in Soweto, when he and his chums downed little birds with their slingshots and barbecued them.

By 3 P.M., fueled by sausage sandwiches and granola bars they cram down without stopping, the team has hit the 200 mark — a rock kestrel high in the clouds. Three of the four must agree for a sighting to count. Beyond that, the contest is based on trust.

Darkness falls early because of the thick clouds, and the team looks glum. But there are moments of glory. A grove they knew to be frequented by shrikes and starlings remains silent when shrike and starling calls are played, but bursts into alarm when they try a hunting owl's call. They tick off three more species.

By 10 P.M. with a light rain falling, they pack it in. They have found two owls at last, and two nightjars on the dirt roads, frozen by the headlights. But their final score is 238. "Not one of our virtuoso performances," Mr. Ford conceded. "Take the champagne home, Bob."

The winner will not be known for about three weeks, Miss Read said, since as many as 500 teams may submit lists. A score of 238 will certainly be in the top 10, she added, and conceivably might still win.

"Secretly," McCosh said, showing a touch of the vulture, "we're hoping everyone else had rotten weather, too."



Donald G. McNeil Jr./The New York Times

These are men who have spent weeks like commandos doing reconnaissance for this mission. These are men who can charge into a patch of forest and shout, almost in unison: "Red-chested cuckoo! Yellow-bellied bulbul! Golden-rumped tinker barbet! Purple-banded sunbird! Orange-breasted bush shrike!"

Paris Asks Europe For Help

Be Alert for Suspects, France Tells Neighbors

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — French officials have asked their European neighbors to be alert for the terrorists who set off a bomb in a Paris commuter train on Tuesday.

The police have not made public the names of any suspects in the blast, which killed four people and wounded 93, and have appealed to the public for information that would help identify the bombers.

A fourth person wounded in the blast, a Moroccan student, died Sunday, TF1 television reported. The three others who were killed were a young Canadian woman, a Frenchman and a Moroccan medical student.

No group immediately took responsibility for the explosion, caused by a bomb made from a 13-kilogram (29-pound) camping gas cylinder filled with explosive powder and nails.

But the French police say they assume that the bombing is a renewal of the campaign last year by the Armed Islamic Group, an Algerian group that wants France to cut its economic ties with the government there.

"This move is part of the routine investigations and verifications that we have initiated in the framework of this investigation," a French Interior Ministry spokesman said after a German newspaper reported that the police there had been asked to watch out for Algerian fugitives. The Interior Ministry in Germany said the French request had listed 13 possible suspects, but French officials would not confirm this.

The explosion appeared to be part of a spillover of the violence in Algeria that has taken at least 50,000 lives since 1992, when the Algerian military canceled democratic elections that Muslim fundamentalist parties were winning.

After the bombings in Paris in the summer of 1995, the police hunted down members of the Armed Islamic Group's network in Lyon.

One presumed ringleader was killed in a shoot-out, but another escaped and the French police believe he made his way to Belgium, Italy or Germany.

As in the summer of 1995, the streets of Paris are now patrolled by army and police squads armed with automatic rifles. Visitors to the Louvre and other museums have to pass through a metal detector and have their bags searched.

President Takes the Early Lead as Ghanaians Vote

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghanaians voted Sunday in elections in which President Jerry Rawlings sought to extend his 15-year rule of this West African state, which has had more governments installed by coup than by ballot.

Although official results were not expected before Monday, Agence France-Presse reported Sunday that early results gave a lead to Mr. Rawlings.

He had 936,507 votes compared with 630,042 for his main challenger, John Kufuor of the New Patriotic Party.

Millions of Ghanaians streamed to polling stations, most of which were erected outdoors to help keep voting visible and the results credible. Citing high inflation and deepening poverty, many Ghanaians said they would vote against the president. Mr. Rawlings, 49, has dominated Ghana first as a military strongman and recently as a powerful civilian president — but in this election has faced a fight to keep office.

Parliamentary races appear certain to introduce substantial opposition into what has been Mr. Rawlings' one-party legislature. About 700 candidates are contesting 200 seats.

The president and his chief opponent, Mr. Kufuor, 57, an Oxford-educated lawyer and businessman, both predicted victory. If neither of them nor the third candidate, Edward Mahama, wins a majority, the top two finishers will face each other.

While many analysts here said Mr. Rawlings retained the advantage, some said Mr. Kufuor stood a serious chance of election if a runoff was forced.

Free and fair national elections here would represent one of few recent democratic gains in West Africa, where military strongmen and civil war have been ascendant. Niger, Nigeria, Gambia, Togo, Burkina Faso and Guinea all are ruled by military men, most of whom, like Mr. Rawlings, have sought to "civilianize" their rule through controlled elections.

The election in Ghana "is the first time in 30 years that a constitutional government has served its full term and is seeking a new mandate from the people," said Ben Ephson, a Ghanaian journalist and political analyst.

"Ghanaians are being given the choice to either endorse a government or reject it," he continued. "This marks a coming of age."

Ghana has been ruled by military officers for nearly 25 of the 40 years since it won independence from Britain. Eleven of those years were under Mr. Rawlings, a brash fighter pilot who twice seized power in coups.

In 1992, as the collapse of the Soviet bloc prompted African states to liberalize and democratize, he acceded to intense public pressure from Ghanaians and scheduled elections to restore civilian rule.

He won the presidential ballot, but opposition parties charged fraud and withdrew from legislative elections, leaving Mr. Rawlings's National Democratic Convention to win nearly every seat.

Since then, he and his party have dominated politics.

While he has made good use of his incumbency and state-run television to back his re-election campaign, Ghanaian and Western observers have said this election is more fair than the 1992 poll.

Algerian Rebels Pick New Chief

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — A 28-year-old Muslim extremist who fought in Afghanistan and Bosnia has been chosen to lead the Armed Islamic Group, Algeria's most violent rebel faction, the group said Sunday.

Slimane Maherzi, also known as Abu Djamil, has replaced Antar Zouabri to lead the group's fight to install a fundamentalist Islamic regime in Algeria.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Zouabri was replaced, but he may have been killed by security forces, who have stepped up their operations against the militants in the last two weeks. More than 60,000 people have been killed in four and a half years of insurgency.

Mr. Zouabri was considered responsible for the killings of dozens of Algerians who were not strictly observing Islamic law. He in turn had replaced Djamel Zitouni, who was killed by security forces after being removed as the group's leader in July.

Mr. Maherzi was chosen to purge "the opportunists and other wayward people" in the extremist rebel movement, the group said in a statement.

In the 1980s, Mr. Maherzi fought against the Soviet Army in Afghanistan. He later joined the Muslim forces in the fighting in Bosnia.

His elevation to lead the group is thought to strengthen the influence of Algerian veterans of the fighting in the former Yugoslavia.

The group issued the statement in the village of Benachour, near Blida, south of Algiers. Militants slit the throats of 29 people near Blida during the past week. More than 300 people have died in the region since Oct. 1.

There was no comment on the change in leadership from the government.

The group also is suspected of the subway bombing in Paris on Tuesday that killed three people and wounded 87.

■ Trial of Fundamentalists Opens

The trial opens Monday of 34 Muslim fundamentalists accused of backing a Moroccan guerrilla group amid fears the case could prompt further attacks like the one on the Paris commuter train last week, Reuters reported.

No formal link has been established between the two cases. But several anonymous phone calls to newspapers and radios after the bombing Tuesday said there would be further attacks if France did not release the Muslim fundamentalists held in its jails. None of the calls is known to have been authenticated.

The men who go on trial Monday in Paris are among nearly 200 fundamentalists detained after the attacks in 1995. Almost all of the defendants are French Muslims in their mid and late 20s, children of Algerian or Moroccan immigrants, and recruited in run-down, high-rise suburbs near Paris, Orleans and the eastern town of Besancon, which all have large Arab minorities.

They were recruited by the outlawed Islamic Youth Movement in Morocco. The group's aim was to overthrow King Hassan II and create an Islamic regime in the North African country, prosecutors said.

But the group also had support from Algerian fundamentalists, and one of the men on trial, Djamel Loumici, is accused of membership in the armed wing of the Islamic Salvation Front of Algeria.

Members of the group on trial were recruited in France and sent for weapons training abroad. Prosecutors said they carried out holdups in France to finance their activities.

U.K.'s 'Surrogate Grandmother'

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's first "surrogate grandmother" has given birth to a baby girl for her daughter, who was unable to bear children, the family has announced.

Edith Jones, 51, was implanted with embryos created by eggs from her daughter, Suzanne, and sperm from Suzanne's husband, Chris Langston.

The first case in which a woman served as a surrogate for her daughter was reported in South Africa in 1987.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Are Set to Tie Up Italy

ROME (AP) — Traveling in Italy this week could be tough if a round of transportation strikes comes off as scheduled.

Transportation Minister Claudio Burlando has hinted he would order at least some of the workers to stay on the job, but by Sunday evening he had issued no such order.

Air traffic controllers were scheduled to strike for eight hours on Monday, followed by a two-day strike starting Tuesday by state railroad stationmasters. On Wednesday, bus, Metro and trolley workers were scheduled to walk out for several hours in cities throughout the country.

Rome to Reopen Borghese Gallery

ROME (AP) — Culture Minister Walter Veltroni of Italy promised Sunday that the Borghese Gallery would reopen in June.

Thirteen years ago this month, a meter-square (about 11 square-foot) chunk of ceiling plaster crashed to the floor in one of the exhibit rooms. Fearing the 17th-century villa's collapse, officials closed much of the gallery space to the public.

Among the stars in the collection are works by Caravaggio, Raphael, Botticelli and Titian.

The British Museum will stick to its free-admission policy, at least for now, despite an uncertain financial future. The London museum will curtail some activities, but says it will maintain its high standards of scholarship. *(AFP)*

Balkan airline of Bulgaria has decided to resume flights to the Gulf on Dec. 21. It canceled them last month. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Pakistan, Panama, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania, Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Thailand.
THURSDAY: Kenya, Mexico, Russia.
FRIDAY: Israel, Malta. *Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.*

KLM Fokker Crash-Lands At Heathrow; No One Hurt

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Dutch airliner with 41 passengers and four crew members made a crash landing at London's Heathrow Airport on Sunday after its landing gear malfunctioned, airport officials said. No one was injured.

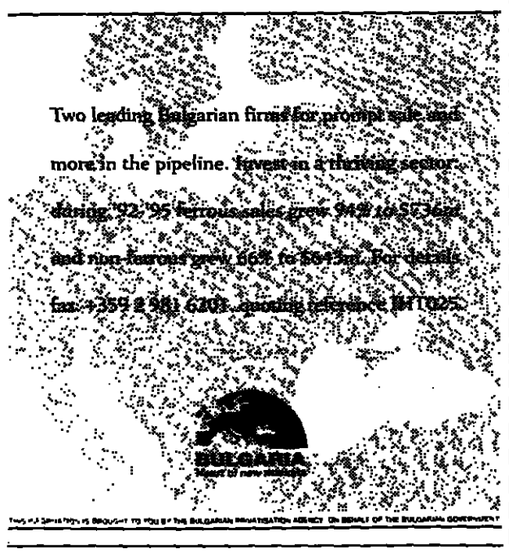
Fire fighters put foam on the twin-engined turboprop Fokker 50 belonging to KLM after it hit the airport's southern runway, then skidded a short distance.

The passengers of Flight KL483 from Rotterdam were evacuated shortly afterward. Witnesses said the plane's undercarriage appeared to have collapsed.

A Heathrow spokesman said that officials had closed the runway and that there would be "significant delays" to other flights.

Passengers said the pilot circled Heathrow for 45 minutes while he tried to get the landing gear to function properly.

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The family and friends of DAVID O. SHULTZ announce with sadness his death on December 6, 1996, at his home in L'Etang-la-Ville, France. Friends are invited to the cremation service to be held at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 12 at the crematorium of Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris 20e. Burial will take place in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. In lieu of flowers, donations may be sent to the Oncology Department of the American Hospital of Paris, 63 boulevard Victor Hugo, 92202 Neuilly, France

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Sunny and dry in the Southeast. A storm may bring some rain or wet snow to New York City and Philadelphia Tuesday night. Milder across the Plains and Midwest. Stormy in the Pacific Northwest with coastal rain and mountain snow. Sunny and tranquil in the Southwest.

Europe
London, Paris and Amsterdam will be dry Tuesday, then cooler with showers possible Wednesday and Thursday. Cooler in Rome with showers through Wednesday, then drying out Thursday. Showers will be scattered across Spain through Thursday, while eastern Europe stays dry and seasonable.

Asia
Chilly and dry in Beijing and Seoul through Wednesday; showers are possible Thursday. Milder in Tokyo Tuesday with showers arriving, then turning colder. Seasonably warm in Hong Kong with some sun and perhaps a stray shower each day. Warm and humid in Singapore with a thunderstorm.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	14/57	8/46	pc	14/57	12/53	r
Amsterdam	8/46	4/39	s	7/44	4/39	pc
Ankara	4/39	-4/25	sh	4/39	-6/22	c
Athens	14/57	8/46	pc	15/59	11/52	c
Barcelona	10/50	7/44	r	11/52	8/45	c
Belgrade	8/46	2/35	pc	8/46	4/39	c
Berlin	7/44	2/35	pc	7/44	4/39	pc
Brussels	8/46	5/41	pc	8/46	5/41	pc
Budapest	7/44	3/37	pc	8/46	4/39	pc
Copenhagen	8/46	3/37	pc	7/44	4/39	pc
Costa Del Sol	13/55	7/44	sh	15/61	9/48	pc
Dublin	11/52	6/43	c	9/48	6/43	c
Edinburgh	10/50	7/44	c	9/48	6/43	c
Florence	11/52	6/46	r	12/53	4/39	sh
Frankfurt	8/43	2/35	pc	7/44	4/39	pc
Geneva	8/48	4/39	c	9/48	1/34	c
Helsinki	7/44	5/41	sh	6/43	-1/31	c
Istanbul	10/50	5/41	c	8/46	4/39	pc
Las Palmas	18/64	14/57	pc	19/66	18/61	pc
Lisbon	13/55	7/44	pc	13/55	11/52	r
London	9/48	4/39	pc	9/48	5/41	pc
Madrid	10/50	3/35	c	10/50	2/35	c
Mallorca	8/48	7/44	r	10/50	7/44	c
Milan	6/43	4/39	r	8/46	1/34	r
Moscow	-1/31	-1/31	sl	3/37	1/34	c
Munich	7/44	1/34	pc	8/46	1/34	c
Nice	13/55	10/50	r	13/55	8/43	r
Oslo	7/44	0/32	sn	6/43	1/34	c
Paris	8/46	3/37	c	9/48	6/43	c
Prague	7/44	1/34	pc	7/44	3/37	pc
Reykjavik	4/39	2/35	s	3/37	4/25	c
Rome	13/55	9/48	r	14/57	5/41	pc
St. Petersburg	6/43	4/39	c	7/44	1/34	sh
Stockholm	8/46	3/37	sh	6/43	2/35	pc
Strasbourg	10/50	5/41	c	11/52	4/39	c
Tallinn	7/44	5/41	sh	5/41	1/34	c
Venice	7/44	5/41	sh	7/44	3/37	r
Vienna	7/44	1/34	pc	7/44	3/37	c
Warsaw	6/43	2/35	pc	7/44	3/37	pc
Zurich	8/46	5/41	c	10/50	3/37	c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	25/77	14/57	s	25/77	14/57	s
Beirut	18/64	11/52	pc	19/64	12/53	pc
Cairo	18/64	10/50	pc	22/68	11/52	s
Damascus	13/55	4/39	pc	14/57	5/41	pc
Jerusalem	12/53	5/41	pc	13/55	5/43	pc
Luxor	22/71	4/39	s	23/71	7/44	s
Riyadh	29/71	11/52	pc	18/64	11/52	sh

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bali	29/84	25/77	r	33/91	23/73	t
Bangkok	31/88	23/71	pc	30/86	21/70	c
Beijing	7/44	-5/24	s	3/37	-5/24	pc
Bombay	32/89	18/61	s	32/89	18/61	s
Calcutta	28/82	13/55	s	27/80	13/55	s
Chiang Mai	33/93	18/63	pc	30/86	20/68	c
Colombo	28/82	23/73	t	27/80	24/75	t
Hanoi	23/73	17/62	c	21/70	14/57	pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	23/73	c	32/89	23/71	c
Hong Kong	21/70	15/59	c	19/66	17/63	pc
Islamabad	19/66	-3/26	s	27/70	2/35	s
Jakarta	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	t
Karachi	30/86	10/50	s	31/88	11/52	s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73	t	32/89	23/73	t
K. Kinabalu	27/80	22/71	t	28/82	22/71	t
Manila	30/86	21/70	pc	29/84	21/70	pc
New Delhi	25/77	1/34	s	24/75	3/37	c
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73	c	29/84	23/73	c
Phuket	31/88	23/71	sc	30/86	21/70	c
Rangoon	32/89	22/71	pc	31/88	21/70	c
Seoul	7/44	-2/28	c	6/41	-2/28	pc
Shanghai	14/57	3/37	pc	10/50	1/34	c
Singapore	28/82	23/73	t	28/82	23/71	t
Taipei	21/70	17/62	r	23/68	13/55	pc
Tokyo	13/55	4/39	pc	15/59	7/44	sh
Vientiane	29/71	17/62	c	21/70	14/57	pc

Africa

Algiers	15/59	6/43	pc	13/55	6/43	sh
Cape Town	25/77	13/55	s	27/80	15/59	s
Casablanca	13/55	7/44	sh	15/59	9/48	c
Harare	29/84	9/48	s	29/84	9/48	s
Lagos	32/89	23/73	s	32/89	23/73	s
Nairobi	26/79	13/55	c	28/82	13/55	pc
Tunis	17/62	6/43	r	16/61	6/43	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	14/57	t	18/66	8/46	sh
Caracas	30/86	22/71	pc	29/84	23/73	c
Lima	23/73	17/62	s	22/71	16/61	pc
Mexico City	19/66	4/39	pc	18/64	6/43	pc
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	18/64	pc	28/79	21/70	pc
Santiago	22/71	6/46	s	23/73	7/44	pc

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Anchorage	-3/27	-9/16	sn	-4/25	-10/15	sf
Atlanta	9/48	-1/31	s	13/55	5/41	s
Boston	6/43	-2/29	pc	4/39	-1/31	pc
Chicago	3/37	-2/29	pc	3/37	2/35	c
Dallas	23/73	9/48	s	24/75	11/52	s
Denver	19/61	1/34	s	18/64	0/32	pc
Detroit	1/34	-3/27	sl	6/43	1/34	pc
Honolulu	28/77	18/64	pc	27/80	18/66	pc
Houston	24/75	9/48	s	24/75	12/53	pc
Los Angeles	19/66	13/55	pc	19/64	11/52	c
Miami	18/66	11/52	s	20/71	14/57	s
Minneapolis	0/32	-3/27	c	6/43	1/34	pc
Montreal	-2/28	-7/20	sn	-1/31	-7/20	pc
Nassau	23/73	14/57	s	23/73	17/62	pc
New York	4/39	-1/31	c	6/43	2/35	pc
Orlando	15/59	4/39	s	19/66	6/46	s
Phoenix	29/79	13/55	s	22/71	11/52	pc
San Fran.	15/59	8/46	r	14/57	8/46	sh
Seattle	6/43	-3/27	sh	8/46	-3/27	sh
Toronto	1/34	-5/23	sf	6/43	0/32	pc
Vancouver	5/41	-4/25	sh	4/39	-5/23	pc
Washington	5/41	-1/31	c	7/44	0/32	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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هكذا من الاصل

THE AMERICAS

Choice of Albright Signals New Path: A More Assertive U.S. Foreign Policy

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is difficult to imagine two more different personalities than Warren Christopher and Madeleine Albright.

The contrasting styles, backgrounds and political outlooks of President Bill Clinton's two choices for America's top diplomat provide an insight into the shifts that have taken place in U.S. foreign policy over the last four years and the changes that could lie ahead.

By selecting Mrs. Albright, a refugee from communism and Nazism, to replace Mr. Christopher as secretary of state, Mr. Clinton is acknowledging the need for American leadership in the post-Cold War world more explicitly than ever.

As the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations for the last four years, Mrs. Albright has been a forthright, sometimes controversial figure. In contrast to Mr. Christopher, who frequently seems ill at ease in public and rarely says anything memorable, Mrs. Albright has displayed a talent for packaging foreign policy for the masses.

Her speeches are full of quotable sound bites, on such subjects as these:

- The United Nations: "The UN bureaucracy has grown to elephantine proportions. Now that the Cold War is over, we are asking that elephant to do gymnastics."
- Haiti's military junta: "You can depart voluntarily and soon or you can depart involuntarily and soon."
- Trading with China, but not with Cuba: "We do not have a cookie-cutter approach to policy. China is a world power," and "Cuba is an embarrassment to the Western Hemisphere."
- Her own story: "Because of my parents' love of democracy, we came to America after being driven twice from our home in Czechoslovakia — first by Hitler and then by Stalin."

In the administration's internal policy debates, Mrs. Albright has practically always sided with those who favor a more assertive role for the United States in such diverse trouble spots as Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mr. Christopher, by contrast, devoted a disproportionate amount of his time skillfully negotiating to resolve conflicts, notably in the Middle East.

White House officials say they hope that Mrs. Albright will help Mr. Clinton persuade Congress and the American public to devote more resources to foreign policy at a time when the country's interest in the rest of the world seems to be declining.

The departing White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, said over the weekend that Mrs. Albright's communications skills were a pivotal factor in her selection from a field that included former Senator George Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, the retiring Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and the former Bosnia peace negotiator Richard Holbrooke.

In an interview, Mr. Panetta said Mr. Clinton was ultimately responsible for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

As Mr. Clinton's "experience" and "confidence" in foreign policy grow, Mr. Panetta said, "he's going to be doing more than just listen: He's going to be driving policy."

In a sense, Mrs. Albright's selection is the reflection of Mr. Clinton's changing attitudes to the use of American power around the world.

At the beginning of his first term, Mr. Clinton had an uncomfortable relationship with the U.S. military, caused in part by his own lack of military service and the controversy over homosexuals in the military. He deferred to the views of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the time, General Colin Powell, who believed that the United States had no business intervening militarily in regional crises such as Bosnia.

Mrs. Albright was an early opponent of the Powell doctrine that the United States should restrict its military interventions to situations in which its vital interests were threatened, and should always insist on using overwhelming force.

In his memoirs, General Powell recalled that he almost had "an aneurysm" when Mrs. Albright challenged him to explain "What's the point of having this superb military you're always talking about if we can't use it?"

Both Mr. Christopher and Mrs. Albright are internationalists, but their internationalism has different roots.

A fifth-generation American whose ancestors came from Norway, Mr. Christopher was the son of a small-town bank clerk in North Dakota. His predominant childhood memory is the Great Depression. The family moved to California when Mr. Christopher was 13.

In 1950, when Mr. Christopher was clerking for William Douglas, the liberal Supreme Court justice, the 13-year-old Mrs. Albright was settling into a new home in America. Her childhood was shaped by the western sellout of Czechoslovakia to Hitler at the Munich conference of 1938, which gave birth to the word "appeasement."

The daughter of a prominent Czech diplomat, Mrs. Albright went to boarding school in Switzerland and learned to speak fluent English and French. Her outlook is more European than that of Mr. Christopher.

"She has a real sense of history," said Mr. Holbrooke, who allied himself with Mrs. Albright on both the Bosnia debate and the issue of enlarging the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include former Soviet bloc countries.

"Her view of central Europe is shaped by her own experiences, which go back to the period before communism," he said. "As someone who was born in pre-Hitler Czechoslovakia, she knows that these countries are ready to be part of the West."

Since Mr. Clinton is committed to expanding NATO by 1999, Mrs. Albright's role will be confined to implementing existing policy. While she focuses on bringing countries like Poland and the Czech Republic into the alliance, her deputy, Strobe Talbott, will attempt to prevent NATO expansion from causing a rift with Russia.

While administration policies on NATO enlargement, Russia, and China are firmly in place, and unlikely to change significantly in the next four years, Mrs. Albright will be tested by unforeseen foreign policy crises.

What will happen in Bosnia after the scheduled withdrawal of U.S. peacekeeping troops 18 months from now? The next four years could see an implosion in the totalitarian regime in North Korea or a political upheaval in Saudi Arabia which, with Israel, is America's most important Middle East ally.

Mr. Holbrooke said foreign policy was "much more reactive" than domestic politics.

"You don't choose the moment when a Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait," he said. "The trick is to be creative in your reactions. Madeleine's reactions will be framed by her personal experiences throughout her life, which could not be more different from those of her predecessor."

She Won't Be President

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As secretary of state, Madeleine Albright would be closer to the presidency than any woman in U.S. history. But although she may be fourth in the line of succession should anything happen to the chief executive, the Czech native is not a "natural born citizen" and is barred by the Constitution from the presidency.

The circumstance has never arisen, but it has the potential, however remote, of arising during a cataclysmic crisis.

5 Killings Linked to Drugs Chill Mexicans

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — A Mexican couple who had written extensively about drug smuggling were bludgeoned and slashed to death in their beds along with their three children in a gangland-style slaying that has shocked Mexico.

The murders, which the police said were discovered Thursday in the chic Mexico City neighborhood of San Angel, raised fears that the country was moving closer to the kind of violence that drug lords once used to terrorize Colombia.

"There has been nothing like this before," said Homero Aridjis, a prominent author and commentator on current events. "This is creating an atmosphere of narco-terrorism like Colombia. People are living in terror."

Yolanda Figueroa and her husband, Fernando Balderas, a lawyer and journalist, were beaten to death and slashed with sharp instruments as they were in their beds, probably sometime Tuesday night, according to police reports.

Their children — aged 8, 13 and 18 — were killed in the same way, the reports said.

Although the reason for the killings was not clear, the police said they were investigating the possibility that the deaths were related to the couple's exposés on drugs and corruption in the Mexican government.

Miss Figueroa was the author of a book published in July on Juan Garcia Abrego, once the country's dominant drug lord. In October, a Houston jury convicted him of trafficking 15 tons of cocaine into the United States.

The author's husband, formerly a special adviser to Mexico City prosecutors, helped her research the book, in which she asserted that the Mexican government had enough evidence to arrest Mr. Garcia Abrego three years before it extradited him to the United States in January 1995. Mr. Balderas also was publisher of the magazine Fourth Power, which is known for exposés of government corruption.



Mike Theiler/Reuters

A WASHINGTON WEDDING — Howard Baker, 71, chief of staff under Ronald Reagan, and Nancy Kassebaum, 64, who is retiring as Kansas senator, leaving church in Washington after their wedding. About 80 people attended.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Tempest Over Mormon Steeples In Wealthy New England Town

The affluent Massachusetts town of Belmont, near Boston, has been consumed for the last year by a rancorous debate over church spires, raising the specter of religious discrimination in a normally placid community, reports The Boston Globe.

A year ago, Mormon officials in Utah decided to build a $30 million temple, serving the entire Northeast, in Belmont, a town that is home to many educators from Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The local newspaper at first elected not even to mention the proposal.

But then people saw the plans, which call for a mammoth edifice, two-thirds the size of a football field, rising from atop a prominent knoll. Some protesters said they feared it would look like the Mormon temple in Washington, a larger edifice with a striking white-and-gold profile that can be seen for miles.

Since the six proposed spires of the Belmont temple exceed zoning codes by up to 62 feet, public hearings have been held, and hundreds of residents have expressed opposition.

Some call the spires an arrogant flouting of local standards, or worry that their shadows will cause ice on nearby roads. Some Mormons say the real question is one of intolerance. The church was harshly repressed in its early days, when members practiced polygamy.

The Mormons have scaled down plans for the tallest spire, which originally was to rise 156 feet. Both sides await a zoning ruling.

Short Takes

The nation's libraries are doing much to reach out to younger readers. Children's Library in Denver, for example, has a heated floor, cushioned alcoves for comfortable lounging, and a computerized Kids' Catalogue, with pictures as well as words, reports The New York Times.

At the Dallas Public Library Children's Center, children are greeted by a miniature castle filled with picture books; in San Francisco, the Fisher Children's Center allows children to log on to the Internet in a tower with 21 computers; libraries in Louisiana and Florida offer coupons for the zoo, fast-food restaurants and movies to children who read prescribed numbers of books.

Librarians say that with video games and other distractions increasingly competing for children's attention, they have no choice but to do everything they can to instill a love of reading.

With marijuana use surging, and the public apparently increasingly ambivalent about it, head shops, selling the paraphernalia favored by smokers, have spread in California. Though such smoking devices as bongs are illegal, they are boldly displayed in the windows of a growing number of shops. The police say they are too busy chasing heroin and cocaine dealers to worry about marijuana gear. Still, says the Los Angeles Times, such open sales would have been unthinkable even five years ago.

When it comes to naming newly discovered species, reports Smithsonian magazine, scientists do not always go by the book. And with discoveries in tropical rain forests pointing to the presence of far more than the originally thought 1.5 million species on earth, there is plenty of latitude for whimsical naming.

Thus, a Smithsonian researcher named Terry Erwin, whose specialty is ground beetles of the genus Agra, named one very difficult species Agra vation. Arnold Menke, a colleague of his, collects bizarre names; one favorite is a fly called Phthiria relativitae. And a friend of Mr. Menke's, a wasp expert named Paul Marsh, threw off the blinkers of convention as he was about to retire and named one species Heerz lukenatcha.

International Herald Tribune

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Ponders Role Of Economic Council

WASHINGTON — With his foreign-policy team in place, President Bill Clinton is confronting a long-bubbling and central question in the White House: the future of the National Economic Council, his biggest innovation in policy-making, created to inject economic thinking into every major domestic and foreign policy issue.

In the last four years the council established itself as the neutral ground on which the State Department, trade negotiators and a variety of other cabinet officials hashed out differences on issues as diverse as policy on China and tax-cut proposals.

Now, aides say, what began as a narrow debate over the council's future leadership has blossomed into a broader argument over how well Mr. Clinton's innovation worked in reorienting Washington priorities in his first term, and how much clout it should have in his second.

In 1993 and 1994, under the leadership of Robert Rubin, the council played the central role in coordinating the budget and dealing with Congress; that role was largely taken over by Leon Panetta when he became White House chief of staff.

The council seems likely to be dominated by the new chief of staff, Erskine Bowles; the new head of the Office of Management and Budget, Franklin Raines, and Mr. Rubin, who took much of his influence on economic policy-making with him when he was appointed Treasury Secretary two years ago. *(NYT)*

Seeking Party Chief

TUCSON, Arizona — Although President Clinton has been preoccupied with filling cabinet vacancies, the deadline is nearing for him to make a political decision that is crucial to his party's future: Who to install as Democratic national chairman?

"The job needs to go to someone who really wants it and has given some thinking to it and has a vision for it," said Lottie Shackelford, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who was attending a two-day meeting here of the Association of State Democratic Chairs here. "It should not be an appointment for someone who really wanted something else and got placed there. The party as an institution is too important."

Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut and Donald Fowler now are sharing the responsibility — Mr. Dodd as the party's national spokesman and Mr. Fowler as operations manager and link to the state party apparatuses. Both are slated to step down, with a new chairman to assume duties after the Jan. 20 presidential inaugural. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton responding to criticism by Democratic liberals of his decision to sign a bill overhauling welfare programs: "That is the biggest drop in the welfare rolls in history. We were determined to move millions from welfare to work, and our strategy has worked." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

- **The space shuttle Columbia landed,** ending a record mission of nearly 18 days that was marred by a jammed hatch that scuttled two planned space walks. Engineers will begin inspecting the hatch this week. *(AP)*
- **Virginia Military Institute has accepted** its first four female cadets, three months after its governing board reluctantly voted to bow to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling requiring it to admit women or lose state financing. *(AP)*
- **The District of Columbia Council voted to lay off** 1,000 city workers, force deep cuts at the University of the District of Columbia and slice millions of dollars from youth programs as part of a recommended package of reductions intended to close an $85.4 million gap in the city's budget. *(WP)*
- **Female inmates** in local, state and federal prisons are at increased risk of sexual assault, mostly from male corrections staff, according to a study by Human Rights Watch. *(WP)*

Peru Frees Maverick Ex-General

Reuters

LIMA — The Peruvian military has released Rodolfo Robles, a retired general, from jail after an amnesty by President Alberto Fujimori.

Mr. Robles, detained 12 days ago for "insubordination" after linking an army "death squad" to a bomb attack on a radio station, was greeted by scores of chanting supporters Saturday as he left the military barracks in neighboring Callao.

The release ended a tense dispute that threatened to upset the delicate balance of power between Mr. Fujimori's government and the armed forces.

The former general's detention provoked a tide of public protest that forced Mr. Fujimori to confront the military with a hastily proposed bill overruling the arrest with an amnesty. Congress unanimously approved the bill on Thursday. Mr. Robles welcomed his release and thanked supporters, but said he rejected the amnesty in principle.

Mr. Robles has frequently spoken out against Peru's military, which regards him as a dangerous maverick. After asserting that an army "death squad" had killed 10 students and a teacher in 1992, he went into exile in Argentina to avoid trial but later returned to Peru when the government gave him an amnesty.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan School Credo: Spare the Rod, Spoil the Child

By Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — When 16-year-old Tomomi Jinnouchi died last year from brain injuries she suffered at the hands of her teacher, 75,000 Japanese signed a petition supporting the teacher.

The petitioners said that he did not mean to kill the girl, he simply meant to discipline her, and that his two-year prison sentence was far too severe. People all over the country backed the teacher, who testified that "educational motives" caused him to slam the girl headfirst into a stone pillar because her skirt was shorter than school regulations allowed.

Corporal punishment, although illegal, is almost as much a part of Japan's junior and senior high schools as uniforms and homework.

It is not unheard-of for teachers to burst eardrums and break bones. Teachers frequently slam children's heads on desks, split open lips, kick students and order them to kneel until their legs go numb. Some have even buried students up to their necks in sand or forced them to hold a live electrical wire — all in the name of discipline.

Lawyers who monitor corporal punishment say a Japanese student dies about every other year at the hands of a teacher. Another notorious case involved a 15-year-old girl who died in 1990 when a teacher slammed a heavy iron gate on her because she was a few minutes late for school.

While a growing number of parents have begun suing schools and publicly complaining about abuse in the classroom, school officials and society at large have been slow to change this cornerstone of schoolhouse law and order. Among many Japanese, the public school system is revered for its role in lifting the nation to economic heights and creating an orderly society.

But people have begun to question whether an inflexible national curriculum based largely on memorization is obsolete in an age where innovation and risk-taking are valued; business credentials. Many politicians, parents and business leaders complain that the rigid education system needs to change.

Perhaps nothing so clearly illustrates the old way of doing things as the sight of students coming home from school bleeding, bruised and broken. "It's inhumane," said Motoharu Jinnouchi, who lost Tomomi, his only daughter, when she made the mistake of talking back to a teacher who was upset about her hemline.

Corporal punishment dates to prewar Japan, when it was used to produce obedient students loyal to nation and emperor. Physical punishment is not seen as a widespread problem in Japan's elementary schools, but the Japan Bar Association, which is filing a human rights complaint about corporal punishment with the United Nations children's office, says it is rampant in junior and senior high schools, where teenagers begin to question authority.

In dozens of interviews with educators, parents and students, and according to the considerable national television and newspaper debate about physically punishing students, it is clear that Japanese sentiment in favor of corporal punishment still runs deep.

Many call it a necessary tool of classroom control, with some going so far as to describe it as a sign of affection. Hiroko Kawase, 17, a student at Ustunomiya Chuo High School north of Tokyo, is one of the students who believe that "some students are too stubborn to listen to their teachers; they deserve to be severely punished."



Agence France-Presse

FATAL FLOW — A mudslide in Itoigawa, Japan, covering a construction site. Five were killed and nine are missing.

Miss Kawase said her teacher once whacked her on the head with a rolled-up magazine because she was still standing and talking when the teacher walked into the classroom.

"That was justified because I did not follow the rules," she said.

Takako Obinata, 50, a mother of three, agrees: "If my children get hit by their teachers, it wouldn't make me happy," she said. "But if they did something wrong and deserved to be punished, that's O.K. with me."

Lindsey Zeller, an American who has taught in Japanese schools for two and a half years, said that Americans and Japanese viewed physical punishment in schools in fundamentally different ways.

In the United States, just about any kind of physical punishment draws concern about child abuse, but in Japan, "teachers are encouraged, given the go-ahead" by parents to punish children physically.

In Japan, teachers have traditionally held much higher social status than their counterparts in the United States.

Teachers are referred to as *sensei*, an honorific used to address doctors or members of Parliament.

Particularly in the countryside, teachers are honored members of the community, and few question their methods.

The police often call teachers, not parents, when a student breaks the law outside school hours, because teachers are considered the primary disciplinarians.

Ms. Zeller said that once when a girl showed up for graduation with dyed orange hair and a short skirt, teachers held her down, spray-painted her hair black and let her skirt out. And no one complained.

Even parents who are upset about what teachers do to their children sometimes hesitate to complain because of the tremendous power a teacher has over a child's life.

For one thing, teachers write a confidential evaluation of each student that is critical to advancement but is not seen by child or parent.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Taleban Releases UN Plane That It Forced Down

The Associated Press

KABUL, Afghanistan — A United Nations plane that was forced to land in western Afghanistan by the Taleban militia flew to Pakistan on Sunday without its seven passengers.

The plane, which the United Nations chartered in Iran to carry Tajik rebel leaders to peace talks, was intercepted by Taleban jet fighters Saturday en route to northern Afghanistan.

The Taleban religious army, which controls about two-thirds of Afghanistan, said the aircraft had entered Afghan air space without clearance. The plane was forced to land at the Shindand military air base.

Taleban agreed to release the plane Sunday, but it developed technical problems shortly after takeoff, and the pilot sought permission to land in Kandahar, about 380 kilometers (240 miles) southeast of the air base, said a UN official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Later Sunday, Taleban, whose headquarters is in Kandahar, allowed the crippled aircraft fly to the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. But the pilots could not risk taking the passengers, the official said.

One of the passengers was Said Abdullah Nuri, an opposition leader from Tajikistan who was flying from eastern Iran to meet with the Tajik president, Imoli Rakhmonov, to try to end the civil war in the former Soviet republic.

The UN official said the passengers, all Tajiks, would be brought to Islamabad on Monday by another UN plane.

"We are treating them very well, even though they entered Afghanistan illegally," said Maulvi Abdul Salam, a Taleban spokesman in Kandahar. "They can go to Islamabad tomorrow and wherever they want after that."

The Tajiks were expected to continue to Afghanistan's northern Kunduz Province, which is under the control of anti-Taleban forces led by Abdul Rashid Dustam and Ahmed Shah Masoud.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Rangoon Security Tightened After Protest by Students

RANGOON — Burmese authorities beefed up security in Rangoon on Sunday as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the opposition leader, condemned the violence used to break up a student protest and dismissed efforts to link her party to the demonstrations.

Only residents were allowed through checkpoints, with barbed-wire barricades manned by contingents of police and soldiers on every approach road to the secured area. It covered several square kilometers, including all the universities in the capital, witnesses said.

Some 200 students continued to protest Sunday morning, singing the national anthem and chanting slogans outside the main campus for about 30 minutes to press their demands for a national student union, witnesses said. More than 100 soldiers marched to the scene, and the apparently isolated demonstration ended peacefully soon afterward. *(AFP)*

5,000 Held in Rioting in India

NEW DELHI — More than 5,000 people were detained after the arrest of India's best-known female politician in a corruption case, and one protester died after setting himself afire, news agencies said Sunday.

Some 400 supporters of Jayalalitha Jayaram, former chief minister of Tamil Nadu state, were held in the northern Arcot-Ambedkar district for stoning and damaging state buses, the Press Trust of India said.

Thousands more activists from Ms. Jayalalitha's party were detained amid scattered incidents elsewhere in the state, it said.

Ms. Jayalalitha, a former film star, was charged Saturday with ordering some 85 million rupees ($2.4 million) worth of excess spending on 45,302 television sets for villagers while she was Tamil Nadu's chief minister. She denied any wrongdoing.

Since her party was trounced in the state elections, she has been charged in seven corruption cases ranging from foreign exchange to income tax violations. *(Reuters)*

China Pleased by War Games

BEIJING — China said Sunday that it had staged amphibious war games that signaled a turning point in its ability to land forces on distant shores aided by the "iron fist" of its armored units.

The war games combined air, sea and land forces in a recent, successful assault on an unspecified island, according to the Liberation Army Daily.

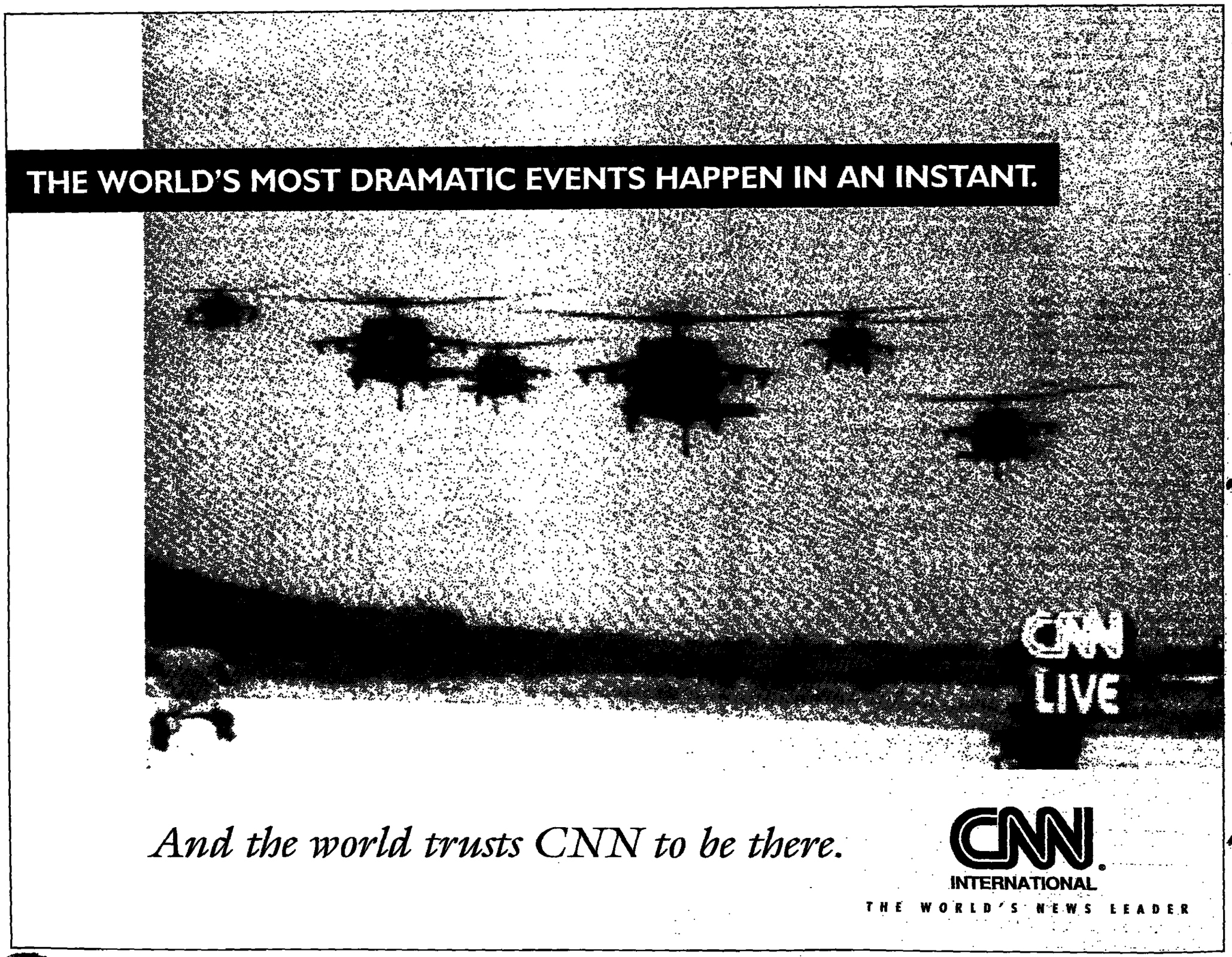
The report made no mention of any potential target. China held unarmed missile tests and war games near Taiwan in an attempt to intimidate the island ahead of presidential elections last March. *(Reuters)*

Seoul Press Reports Defections

SEOUL — Two more North Koreans, at least one an intelligence agent, have fled to Hong Kong, South Korean media reported Sunday.

South Korean officials followed their usual practice of not commenting officially on defections until the escapees were in Seoul.

But reports of the latest defection through Hong Kong were in all newspapers and on radio and television with the only question being whether both escapees were intelligence agents or only one of them. *(Reuters)*



هكذا من الاصل

EUROPE

Major Is Defiant on 'Euroskeptics'

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major of Britain turned defiantly on his critics Sunday and declared that he would not be "held to ransom" by party members opposed to closer links with Europe.

Mr. Major made it clear that he would not give in to blackmail by "Euroskeptic" legislators who have threatened to make trouble now that his one-seat parliamentary majority disappeared last week with the defection of a Conservative member from London.

The opposition Labour Party said the interview made it clear that Mr. Major's problems were far from over.

"Mr. Major has admitted for the first time that the Tory divisions are damaging the national interest, and it is clear that the Conservatives are incapable of representing Britain's interests in Europe," said the Labour finance spokesman, Gordon Brown. "The British people are not likely to trust a prime minister who does not have the trust of his own party."

A leading Conservative anti-European, John Redwood, urged Mr. Major not to compromise with the European Union. He said he hoped Mr. Major would "demand justice for us."

"Common market, yes; common government, no," he added.

Mr. Major had been expected to appeal for party unity at the end of a week that left the Conservatives, in the view of some commentators, damaged beyond repair. Instead, Mr. Major said he had no intention of giving in to those Conservative members of Parliament he called "mavericks."

"We are not going to be held to ransom," he said. "If you think I am thinking of packing my bags and walking off, you are wholly wrong."

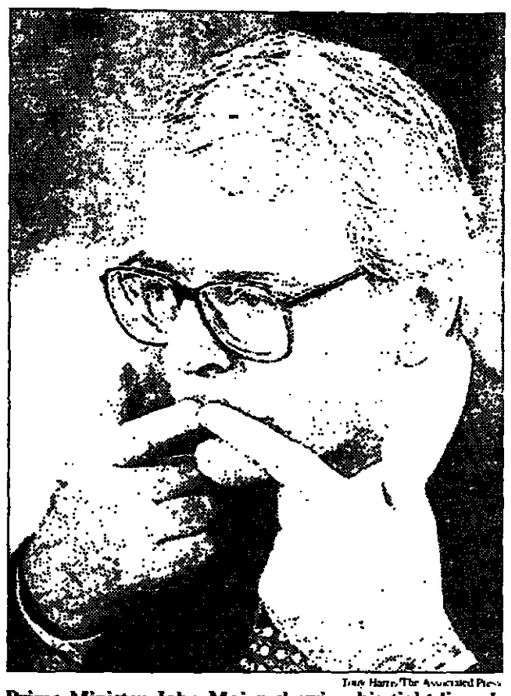
He insisted there would be no change on his "wait-and-see" policy on British entry into a European single currency before the election — which he said would be held not later than May 1.

He defended Kenneth Clarke, his pro-European chancellor of the Exchequer, whose dismissal has been demanded by anti-European members.

The latest opinion poll puts the Labour Party 37 percentage points ahead of the Conservatives, and next week bristles with traps for the Tories.

On Wednesday, the government starts a debate on Europe, with Euroskeptics in full cry. On Thursday, a by-election in the Labour stronghold of Barnsley in northern England is set to seal the government's status as a minority administration — the first since 1979.

Mr. Major attends a European summit meeting Friday in Dublin where other leaders will push for more European integration, leaving him isolated.



Tony Harris/The Associated Press

Prime Minister John Major showing his tight-lipped, "wait-and-see" attitude on the single currency Sunday.

Czech Prime Minister Re-elected by Party

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus was re-elected unopposed Sunday as head of his centrist Civic Democratic Party.

Mr. Klaus won 249 votes of 306 at the party's annual congress, held in Brno over the weekend, the CTK news agency said. "It's a big obligation for me, and I know it will require a great deal of work and zest," CTK quoted Mr. Klaus as saying.

The party was founded in 1991 after the split of Civic Forum, a broad movement formed by President Vaclav Havel.

Searching the German Soul: Order Is Just the Right Speed

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — Deep in the bureaucracy, Frau Ratte lurks.

Frau Ratte — the name translates literally as Mrs. Rat — is a Bonn city official charged with sending out fines to motorists who run afoul of radar speed traps. Frau Ratte is a punctilious person. Her preprinted form will tell you that the speed limit on such-and-such a road was 30 kilometers (19 miles) per hour, while you were traveling at 39 kilometers per hour, 5 kilometers per hour above the nominal grace speed of 34. Therefore, Frau Ratte informs you, you owe the city $20.

But wait, many people outside Germany will no doubt ask, how can this be?

Is this not the land of the Autobahn, where the BMWs and Mercedes hurtle at slightly less than the speed of sound with nary a cop to slow them? How, then, can Frau Ratte be quibbling over speed limits of such pathetic, subsonic levels as 20 miles an hour?

The answer cuts to the quick of that elusive entity that historians, sociologists, authors and artists have been seeking to define for centuries: the German soul.

Yes, speed — and the right to it — is enshrined in the fact that even though there are local restrictions, like there are anywhere else, there is no nationwide, binding speed limit on the ribbons of highway that have latticed the country since Hitler sought to motorize the land.

But just as embedded in Germany's way of doing things — as Frau Ratte's very existence attests — is the notion of *Ordnung*, that quintessential sense of order in all things that permits the broader, social interest to override the individual urge.

The mass-circulation Bild Zeitung recently reported a fascinating statistic: The way Germans behave toward each other and their surroundings in public — at the office, in the car, at work and at play — is covered by 4,874 laws, 84,900 regulations and 32,000 regulatory standards.

Between these two poles hovers the German soul, drawn to one, restrained by the other, forever torn.

Fanciful? Not really. Consider, for example, a classic poem in the German language — "The Roman Fountain," by the Swiss poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Here the poet is fascinated by the juxtaposition of

A sense of order permits the broader, social interest to override the individual urge.

movement and tranquillity, the flowing water held in stasis by the structure of the fountain. Surely, here is the forerunner to the owner of a new Audi and Frau Ratte, the one in motion, the other intent on control.

And what about that very icon of German literature — Goethe's "Faust"? What else was Faust doing when he made his pact with Mephistopheles except securing a lifelong lease on the fast lane? And, even though he did not finally claim Faust's soul, what else was Mephistopheles doing when he called in the debt but enforcing the basic tenet of Ordnung — notably that unchecked individualism carries the ultimate price?

This is where the metaphor acquires Angst. For if the enforcer of Ordnung is cast in satanic terms — to wit, Mephistopheles or, indeed, Frau Ratte — how come people here seem to like their Ordnung so much? How come people waiting to cross roads at pedestrian stop lights will tut-tut at those who cross on red, as if there were a little of the Frau Ratte in all of us, as if order could not be true order unless universally enforced?

Could it be that people yearn for structures like the Roman fountain to hold in check the perilous flows that might otherwise run amok? That might sound apocalyptic were it not for the fact that the 20th century is scarred by the flood damage of two world wars.

Indeed, Chancellor Helmut Kohl says that without European unity to bind Germany to its neighbors in a common destiny, a fractured continent will face the same choice of war and peace in the 21st century.

No one likes a stereotype, of course, especially not on such perilous turf as this.

Think, for instance, of Germans whose individual flair transports them to heights of genius — Boris Becker, say, or even Mr. Kohl, with his improbable lightning footwork to reunify Germany in 1990. Think of authors like Guenther Grass or filmmakers like Wim Wenders.

How do they fit into this picture of Angst, unless as exemplars of the fast lane in which all is possible? After all, the possibility of the individual is what high-speed motoring is all about in Germany. It is no coincidence that the BMW advertisements stress the notion of car as the vehicle, as it were, of personal fulfillment.

Once the local speed limits, the roadwork and the traffic congestion have fallen away, what immense satisfaction accrues from watching the speedometer needle edge toward the magic 200 kilometers per hour line, in cars that are designed precisely for this kind of release.

Out here, on the limits of individual skill and freedom, even Frau Ratte cannot reach you.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Di Pietro Calls Inquiry 'a Joke'

ROME — Antonio Di Pietro, who became an Italian hero while uncovering political corruption as an magistrate, said Sunday that the hunt to prove allegations that he, too, was corrupt was "a joke."

Mr. Di Pietro spoke out after the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera said the tax police were suggesting that he had improperly treated a suspect, the financier Pierfranceso Paccini Battaglia, while head of the "clean hands" inquiry.

"Obviously I always knew that my presumed economic ties with Paccini Battaglia were a vulgar lie and a squalid vendetta," he said. "Now I also know that this story is a joke. The plot against me, and also against my ex-colleagues on the team, is really sewn together, and it will be possible to rip it apart."

The tax police raided Mr. Di Pietro's homes and offices Friday. *(AP)*

French Cabinet Shuffle Due?

PARIS — A French newspaper has reported that President Jacques Chirac will announce a government reshuffle in a special television appearance this week, but the president's office declined to confirm or deny the report.

Le Journal du Dimanche said over the weekend that Mr. Chirac would retain his unpopular prime minister, Alain Juppe, but would make changes in other cabinet posts that it did not identify.

"I cannot confirm or deny anything about such an event," a presidential spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

Scientology Target of Germans

MAINZ, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's home state has adopted steps aimed at containing the influence of the Church of Scientology.

The Rhineland-Palatinate government said that it would investigate companies with ties to the group to make sure they were paying health, retirement and unemployment benefits to full-time employees. Officials did not say how many companies might have ties to the Church of Scientology or why they suspected they might be skirting social welfare laws.

State officials will also require any organization that instructs civil servants or public-school employees to pledge in writing that they do not employ methods taught by the group's founder, L. Ron Hubbard.

"These actions are forwarded by those political fanatics who are seeking to regain the lost membership of their crumbling and declining state churches," said the head of Church of Scientology International in Los Angeles. *(AP)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- French and German governments hold their semiannual summit meeting Monday in Nuremberg, Germany, mainly on EU reform and monetary union.
- Finance ministers meet in Dublin on Thursday to seek agreement on a stability pact for budgetary discipline after monetary union.
- Heads of government hold their semiannual summit meeting in Dublin on Friday and Saturday. Main issues include finalizing technical preparations for monetary union and reviewing EU reform negotiations.



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Crisis in Zaire Leaves U.S. Stumped

Washington Seems to Think, Still, That Mobutu Is the Answer

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For months, the State Department has been drafting "what if" papers about possible U.S. responses to a full-scale crisis in Zaire.

Now, for reasons nobody anticipated when that exercise began, the crisis appears to have arrived, threatening to plunge Zaire into a civil war and engulf much of central Africa in conflict, and nobody in the administration has offered a plan to cope with it.

The deteriorating situation has provoked anxiety at the State Department and the National Security Council, where concern about the welfare of hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees in Zaire has largely been supplanted by worry for the stability of Zaire itself.

American officials said the United States could not stay on the sidelines and let Zaire unravel, partly because Washington would inevitably be drawn into the political and humanitarian crises that might ensue and partly because it bears some responsibility for the mess because of its longtime support for Zaire's ruler, President Mobutu Sese Seko.

If Marshal Mobutu dies or a spreading rebellion in the eastern part of the country develops into civil war, American officials fear that the next steps could be the secession of key provinces, war with Uganda or Rwanda, even the involvement of Angola or Sudan.

"The level of concern is significant," a senior American official said.

It is "conceivable," he said, that events in Zaire will outrun the ability of the United States, France or the United Nations to respond to them, but "a bigger risk is that this is a situation that will not lend itself to any external prescription."

For a generation, Washington supported Marshal Mobutu as a Cold War bulwark against Soviet ambitions in Africa, pumping money into Zaire and even intervening militarily to keep him in power.

Marshal Mobutu developed a reputation as one of the most corrupt rulers in Africa, enriching himself as his country slid backward, but the United States continued to support him because he was useful.

That has not been the case for some time now, but paradoxically he may be indispensable because there is no credible political challenger, a State Department analyst said.

The Clinton administration has not adopted a plan for responding to the upheaval in Zaire, and officials acknowledged that they may not be able to do so. Possible scenarios for helping the vast nation cling to survival have been drafted, but senior officials said last week that none of them are attractive, either because they cost too much or because they involve yet another rehabilitation of Marshal Mobutu.

Richard Bogosian, the administration's coordinator for Rwanda and Burundi, told a House International Relations subcommittee that "Zaire is in a very difficult period."

He added: "It's not clear how sick Mobutu is or whether he's going to die, but anyway the succession is now an issue."

In addition, the Zairian Army, the marshal's power base, has been "thoroughly discredited" by the defeats inflicted on it by the rebels over the past few weeks.

Marshal Mobutu has been out of Zaire for months, undergoing surgery in Switzerland for prostate cancer and now recuperating at his villa on the French Riviera. But even from afar, he has been maneuvering to reinforce his position as the only political glue holding together a diverse nation of 45 million people.

He sent his son Nzanga to New York last week to deliver that message.

"I can assure you that the stability of Zaire depends on my father's commitment," he said in a telephone interview. He also said his father planned to return to Zaire soon "to try to start peaceful negotiations with the aggressors."

The "aggressors" are the rebels in the east, who arose out of nowhere in September not only to overwhelm Rwandan Hutu militias who controlled hundreds of thousands of refugees inside Zaire, but also the Zairian troops aligned with them.

Zaire is supposed to hold multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections late next spring. Marshal Mobutu, who has been in power since 1965, has announced his candidacy.

If the elections are fair, "we aren't going to pass judgment on the outcome," a senior American official said, signaling that Washington would accept an extension of Marshal Mobutu's rule if he retains power by democratic means.

But first, officials said, it is necessary to get through this crisis and stabilize the country so the elections can be held.

One way to do that, they said, is for France — which has long-standing interests in French-speaking Zaire — to send military units to stabilize the Zairian Army.

Even if that occurs — or if Marshal Mobutu dies and a successor is chosen in internationally supervised elections — "then the hard part begins," because the Zairian economy and agriculture have been ruined by neglect and corruption, the State Department official said.

Marshal Mobutu, however, may have decided not to wait for Western help. American officials said he was negotiating with a group of white South African mercenaries. Executive Outcomes, to have them go to eastern Zaire to try to put down the insurgency. If that happens, officials said, Rwanda and Uganda would probably come to the aid of the rebels.

■ Rebels Make More Gains

Local officials said Sunday that Zairian rebels had taken two strategic towns, cutting off government troops in the northeastern town of Bunia from the big city of Kisangani to the west, Reuters reported from Beni, Zaire.

Bunia — which is said to be strongly defended by the army — is thought to be the rebels' next target on the northern front as they extend the area they have carved out of eastern Zaire over the last seven weeks.



Ricardo Mazalan/The Associated Press

A child riding on a truck with Zairian rebels as they headed toward Bunia, the largest city in Zaire's northeast, thought to be their next target.

African Candidates Jostling For UN Job

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Africa's campaign for the top job at the United Nations stepped up on Sunday as some presidents jostled to promote their favored candidates and President Nelson Mandela said France planned to veto South Africa's choice.

Ghana, Ivory Coast, Niger and Mauritania have formally nominated nationals as candidates and other names are likely to follow. The Security Council is expected to take an informal poll Monday on levels of support.

At a news conference Sunday in Cape Town, Mr. Mandela said that Salim Ahmed Salim, a Tanzanian who is secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, was best placed to succeed Boutros Boutros Ghali of Egypt as UN secretary-general.

Mr. Mandela said President Jacques Chirac of France had threatened to veto Mr. Salim, however, saying that a candidate "must be fluent in both English and French."

The Organization of African Unity opened the door to other Africans when Mr. Boutros Ghali stepped aside temporarily Wednesday after a U.S. veto blocked his path to a second term.

The nominees so far are Kofi Annan of Ghana, the UN undersecretary-general for peacekeeping; Ahmedou Ould Abdallah of Mauritania, co-chairman of the Global Coalition for Africa group in Washington; Hamid Algabid of Niger, the secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and Amara Essy, foreign minister of Ivory Coast.

President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana backed Mr. Annan, calling him "extremely competent."

President Henri Konan-Bedie of Ivory Coast said he expected Mr. Essy to win wide support and the backing of the country's former colonial ruler, France.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal backed his foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, for the job, but Senegal's ties with Taiwan make a Chinese veto likely.

Georges Duby, French Medieval Historian, Is Dead at 77

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Georges Duby, one of the world's great medieval scholars and a member of the Academie Francaise, died Tuesday of cancer at his home in Aix-en-Provence, France. He was 77.

Mr. Duby was professor of the history of medieval societies at the College de France in Paris, from 1970 until his retirement three years ago.

His writings traced the history of French civilization and the condition of women through the Middle Ages as well as the architectural splendor of Gothic cathedrals and the mores of chivalry.

He recently edited a five-volume work, "Histoire des Femmes." Other recent titles, as yet published only in French, included "L'Histoire de Venise par la Peinture," "L'Histoire de Paris par la Peinture" (1991) and "La Chevalerie" ("Chivalry"). He wrote, with Michelle Perrot, "Power and Beauty: Images of Women in Art" (1993) and "History Continues" (1994).

As he gained renown as a medievalist, many of his books were translated into English. He lectured at numerous universities around the world.

Marin Sorescu, 60, Writer Was Romanian Culture Minister

BUCHAREST (AP) — Marin Sorescu, 60, one of Romania's most respected writers and its minister of culture from 1993-95, died Sunday after a heart attack.

Mr. Sorescu began his career in 1954 when he published a poetry volume entitled, "Alone Among Poets." Under the Communist regime, he wrote plays such as "Cousin Shakespeare" and "The Third Stake," ironical takes on the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Like all but the most fawning of writers under the Ceausescu regime, Mr. Sorescu lived with censorship and harassment as the leader turned ever more dictatorial.

Monroe Green, 92, Was Times Ad Director

NEW YORK (NYT) — Monroe Green, 92, a former vice president of The New York Times who directed the newspaper's advertising department through more than two decades of innovation and growth, died Saturday at his home in Palm Beach, Florida.

When he joined The Times in 1942, Mr. Green was already something of a Wunderkind in advertising circles. By the time he retired, in 1968, he had more than doubled the newspaper's annual linage, created a flourishing international operation and made The Times Magazine preeminent in fashion advertising.

Jose Donoso, 72, the Chilean novelist and one of the "boom" generation of Latin American writers, died Saturday of cancer in Santiago. He is best known for "The Obscene Bird of Night."

Irving Gordon, 81, who wrote the Nat (King) Cole hit "Unforgettable," as well as hits for Billie Holliday, Duke Ellington and Bing Crosby, died Dec. 1 at his home in Los Angeles.

Hamilton Mitchell, 80, a former chairman and chief executive of the Dun & Bradstreet Corp., died Tuesday at his home in Tucson, Arizona.

Rebels and Loyalists Agree To Truce in Central Africa

Agence France-Presse

BANGUI, Central African Republic — Rebel soldiers and forces loyal to President Ange-Felix Patasse have agreed to a two-week truce to allow a peace plan to take hold, a delegation of African leaders said here Sunday.

Under the truce, which took effect Sunday, each side was to retain its weapons and remain in the positions that it now holds, pending the application of the peace plan, the delegation of African presidents said.

The truce was announced at the French ambassador's residence. French troops based in the former French colony are guarding key points in the capital.

The presidents had spent the weekend in Bangui trying to end the 23-day rebellion, which began over pay demands but escalated into a campaign to depose Mr. Patasse.

It is the third army mutiny this year.

Sources close to the Central African Republic's governing party said that about 100 people have been killed since the unrest began Nov. 15.

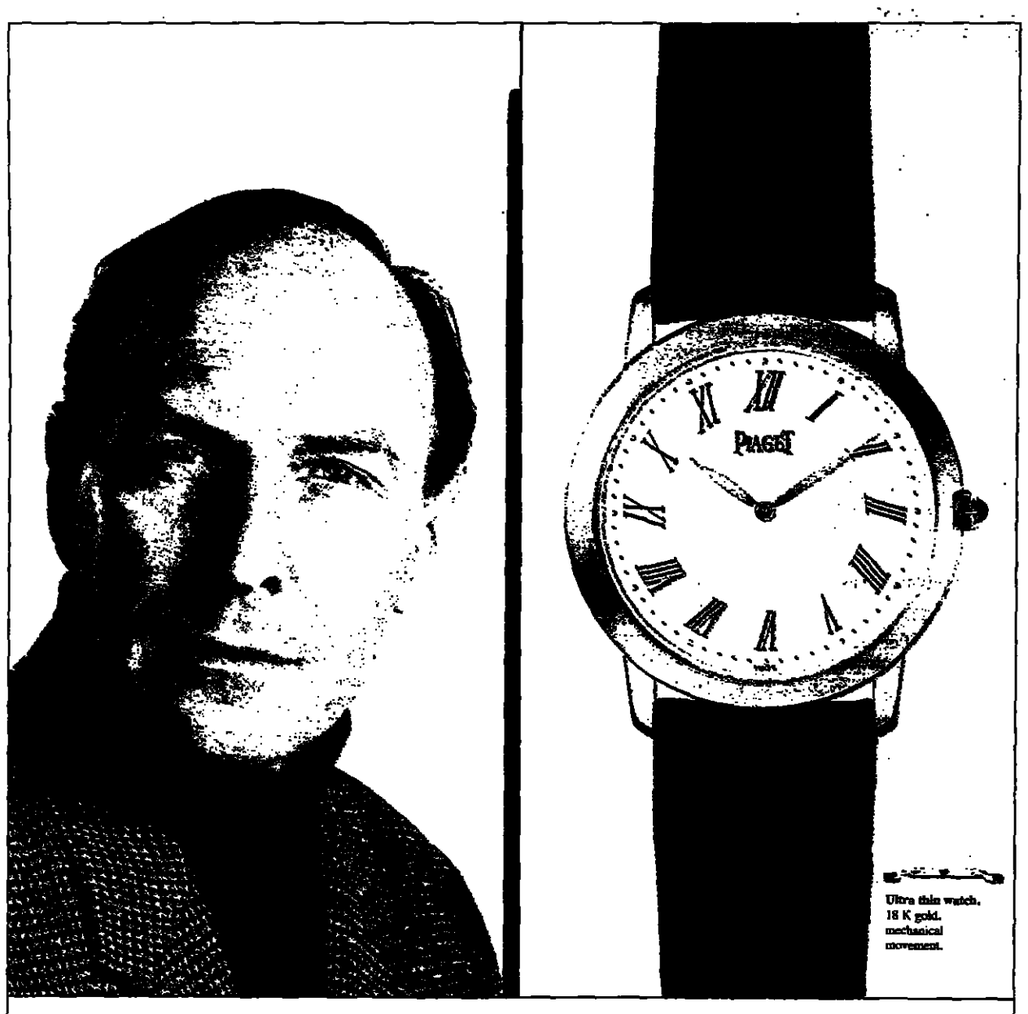
Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Alpha Oumar Konare of Mali and Idriss Deby of Chad went into the meeting Sunday with five rebel leaders, including Captain Anicet Saulet and Sergeants Roger Kombossongo and Donatien Ronossio.

President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso took part in the first round of talks, on Saturday, at the home of the French ambassador, but he returned home before the last session Sunday.

The mutineers have been calling for the resignation of Mr. Patasse, the disarming of militias and the deportation of what the rebels contend are Chadian mercenaries fighting for the president.

Mr. Patasse wants the rebels to lay down their weapons immediately and without conditions.

The African delegation was asked at a French-African summit meeting Thursday in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, to come up with a plan to end the mutiny.



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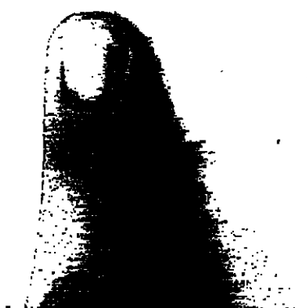
Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

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INTERNATIONAL

Europe Issues To Take Priority In U.S. Policy, Top Aide Says

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The next U.S. national security adviser, Samuel Berger, on Sunday laid out foreign policy priorities for the Clinton administration's next four years, from building a united Europe including Russia to forging closer ties to Asia-Pacific nations.

Mr. Berger also indicated, without providing specifics, that U.S. forces in Bosnia might step up their efforts to arrest indicted war criminals, and he defended U.S. efforts to bring peace there.

Asked on ABC-TV about priorities for President Bill Clinton's second term, Mr. Berger said the president had set forth broad objectives that would build on accomplishments of the first term.

"Number one," he said, would be "to complete the work of building, perhaps for the first time, a democratic and united Europe around an expanding NATO and a partnership with Russia."

The second priority, he said, would be "to reconcile our history and our geography and build our bridge to the East as an Asian-Pacific nation."

He said these were other priorities:

- To deal with emerging security challenges such as terrorism and drug trafficking.
- To recognize that the United States is "the indispensable nation that can contribute to peace" in areas like Bosnia and the Middle East.
- To continue building "a new economic architecture to create jobs for the American people in a global economy."

The comments by Mr. Berger, who has a close personal relationship with Mr. Clinton, were his first on those subjects since the president selected him Thursday, along with the rest of the new national security team.

Named to succeed his former boss, W. Anthony Lake, who is the new director-designate of the CIA, Mr. Berger will be expected to continue the thrust of current policies. But his comments Sunday, though generally cautious, were seen as an early clue of just how foreign policy might evolve in a second Clinton term.

On Bosnia, Mr. Berger was asked to explain a comment by Mr. Clinton that "history will record that Bosnia's peace was secured at Dayton" at a time when the principal opponents in Bosnia are acquiring new weaponry and the trends are against union.

Mr. Berger replied, "Dayton was a turning point."

He added: "We inherited a brutal war, the most brutal war in Europe since World War II. Today there is a peace. It's a ragged peace, but a ragged peace is better than a brutal war."

The task of U.S. peacekeepers, and those of other nations, Mr. Berger said, would have to last for "some longer period, roughly 18 months."

Asked whether U.S. troops would try to do more to arrest the Bosnian war criminals indicted by the international tribunal in The Hague, Mr. Berger said U.S. troops were not trained "to be people who knock down doors."

But he added, "I think we need to find better and more effective ways to help the war crimes tribunal to do its job."



Darko Vojinovic/The Associated Press

Protesters in Belgrade on Sunday. More than 100,000 turned out.

Serbian Post-Vote Turmoil Heats Up

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — A 21-year-old student protester who was arrested for carrying a styrofoam effigy of President Slobodan Milosevic in prison garb was severely beaten while in police custody, his mother said Sunday, in the first alleged instance of police brutality in 21 straight days of protests against the Serbian regime.

Ljiljana Bulatovic met her son, Dejan, for 30 minutes Sunday and said he had a broken nose and injured back after police allegedly beat him Friday. She quoted her son as saying the police shoved a club up his anus, forced him to stand naked for hours in a freezing room beat him at Belgrade's central police station.

On Saturday, Mr. Bulatovic was sentenced to 25 days in jail for carrying the effigy, she said, and assigned a cell with no bed and a permanently open window.

The alleged beating came a day after Mr. Milosevic gave in to Western demands to allow Belgrade's last two independent radio stations to resume broadcasting less than 24 hours after he had shut them down.

The contradictory maneuvers encapsulate the logic of the Serbian strongman as he confronts the largest and most sustained challenge to his nine-year rule. On the day Mr. Bulatovic was sentenced, for example, Mr. Milosevic met with Kati Marton, the president of the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists, and the wife of Richard Holbrooke, the architect of the Dayton peace plan for Bosnia. During that meeting he said he would not order violence against the demonstrators and promised to respect independent media in Serbia.

Demonstrations erupted in Belgrade and other cities in Serbia on Nov. 18 after Together, a coalition of five opposition political parties, accused the president of using a variety of tactics such as court orders and ballot-box stuffing to steal elections in 14 of Serbia's 19 largest cities. Since then Mr. Milosevic has flipped and flopped in his attitude toward the protests.

His tactics also reflect a growing split among his advisers, between those who want him to maintain power at all cost and those who see compromise with his foes as the only way out.

Mr. Milosevic's confusing tactics continued late Saturday when Serbia's supreme court rejected an appeal by the Together coalition, which wanted the court to recognize its victory in Belgrade. Late Sunday, the court confirmed the decision.

After the Nov. 17 vote, Belgrade's local election commission announced the opposition had won and Belgrade's Socialist mayor, Nebosa Covic, conceded defeat. But on Nov. 24, a state-run court overturned the opposition victory.

Saturday the court rejected five of the opposition's 46 appeals. And Sunday, opposition officials said they interpreted those decisions as a complete veto of their case.

"We have exhausted all legal channels," said Vesna Rakic-Vodinolic, a legal expert working for the opposition.

Zoran Djindjic, an opposition leader and chief of the Democratic Party, appeared overjoyed at Mr. Milosevic's tactical ballet.

"The fact is that during these 21 days we have managed to isolate Milosevic internationally. That is a great achievement," Mr. Djindjic said. "It is also a fact that we have managed to maintain people on the streets for 21 days. That also has not been easy."

Should the court waive all 46 of the opposition's complaints, tension could skyrocket between Mr. Milosevic, backed by 80,000 well-armed police, and the opposition coalition.

Anger at the rulings mobilized more than 100,000 protesters in the capital and 40,000 in the southern town of Nis, Reuters reported.

SERBIA: *Protesters Discover Instrument of Revolt: Internet*

Continued from Page 1

happening," he said. "And the moment the radio signal from B-92 was cut, the Internet took over.

"Mailboxes of government officials in Europe, humanitarian agencies, journalists and supporters were flooded within hours with the news of the closure. A campaign began over the Internet to save the station. The Internet has become the movement's lifeline."

Many students, professors and professionals here have computers, and most people who do not seem to know someone who does have one. And the ties to the Internet are expected to take a huge leap forward within the next few days.

B-92, which has had a site on the Web for a year, is in the process of concluding a deal with supporters in the Amsterdam-based access service XS4ALL to record all its programming digitally and broadcast it over the Internet 24 hours a day. That would mean anyone in Serbia with access to a computer could hear the news over Internet audio links.

Local radio stations could broadcast the news from the Internet, and if the stations were forbidden to carry the news reports, groups could gather around a computer and hear the news through the Internet, something many did when the radio was closed for two days last week.

Some 400,000 Serbs are living abroad, many of them young men who avoided the draft. Large numbers of them, starved for information, gather daily, often in the homes of friends who have computers in Prague, Vienna and Berlin, to pull up the Serbian Web sites. During the turmoil in Belgrade over the last three weeks, some of those Serbs living abroad have organized protests in European cities.

"The irony is that the government meant to silence us, but instead forced us to build on a whole new technology to stay alive," said Drazen Pantic, head of the radio's Internet service. "The drive to close us down has given us a tool to vastly expand our audience."

Government officials on Thursday ordered the deans of the Belgrade University departments to stop students from using university computers to send messages and receive information over the Internet.

But with nearly all the professors in the universities behind the student protests, the order has been ignored. And university computer centers remain jammed with students.

"We have taken over all the computers in the foreign language department and use them for the student's movement," said Natasa Milinkovic, 21.

It is not clear how many users log on to the B-92 service, especially as many companies in Europe and the United States have begun to "mirror" the Web pages sent out from Belgrade. But the number is in the thousands just in Serbia.

Serbian Internet users have even drawn up plans in case the government tries to cut the Internet lines. Thousands of faxes of eggs, sent over the Internet, will flood government fax machines. Eggs are often thrown during street protests.

Internet users in Europe can log on to the B-92 Web site at the address http://www.xs4all.nl/opennet or in the United States at http://www.siicom.com/odrazb.

MALI: *Nomads Pressed by Shrinking Resources*

Continued from Page 1

They follow water and grass, sometimes travel with another family member and generally move every couple of weeks. A month in one area is an eternity.

Years ago these nomads, most of whom come from an ethnic group known as the Tuaregs, were wealthy by African standards. Many piled up hundreds of camels for annual caravan treks to the salt mines in Mali's far north. Many owned thousands of goats and sheep. They owned slaves.

But over decades, annual rainfall has diminished, drying lakes, reducing grazing area, destroying grain-rich areas and ultimately squeezing the livable territory available for nomads. Historically, the Tuaregs have ranged principally across the northern deserts of Mali and Niger.

A failed rebellion by the Tuaregs has also wreaked havoc with their economic lives since 1990. The fighting, which killed thousands before a peace agreement was reached last year, has forced at least 100,000 nomads to flee to Algeria, Burkina Faso and Mauritania.

"Today a nomad is considered very lucky if he has 300 camels," said McKinley Posely, Mali director of Africare, an aid group that has worked extensively with nomads. "They are a lot poorer than they used to be."

He pointed on a map to several lakes in north-central Mali. "You can now drive across what used to be the middle of this lake," he said, noting Lake Faguibine, one of Mali's largest.

"This one is totally dry, and this one here has lost at least 80 percent of its water," he continued.

One outcome of sharpening poverty is that some nomads take advantage of special areas developed by aid groups that offer water, food and other relief.

More also now travel and settle, albeit briefly, near towns to shop at markets and be closer to some semblance of stability.

Every Saturday, Mr. Inaka trudges five miles to the village of Ber, 40 miles east of Timbuktu, to buy and trade at the market. One recent day, he brought slices of goat cheese his wife had made. He hoped that selling the cheese would help him buy sugar, tea, tobacco and a gerba, a water container made from a goat carcass.

As he tried to sell the cheese, he ran into other nomads, some seeking to sell animals, others to restock rice and millet and other staples. They hugged and chatted and laughed. Eventually, Mr. Inaka sold his cheese.

Then he returned to where he had camped for more than a week. The camp — two tents made of camel hide — was strewed with all that he owned: torn clothes, a metal bowl, a goatskin sack, a straw cradle, three leather pillows, four straw mats, four gerbas, a small burner filled with charcoal, a teapot, a bag of sugar, a can of tea.

He had come to this spot with his wife and three children nearly two weeks earlier. Within walking distance stood three tents belonging to two of his brothers and a family friend. Nomads often travel together, then set up tents several hundred yards apart. In desperate times, they share grain and care for one another's animals.

Dozens of Mr. Inaka's animals roamed near his tent. He owns 25 sheep, 5 donkeys, and 4 goats. He has no camels. Goats supply milk and cheese. Sheepskin provides, among other things, warm coverings on chilly desert nights. Donkeys, the cheap camel substitute, are long-distance transportation.

"The animals are my life," said Mr. Inaka, a sharp-featured man with caramel-brown eyes, bronze skin, gray chin stubble and deep wrinkles rippling out from his eyes. "If the animals die, we die."

In the last year, it has rained little in parts of Mali's north, and nomads have suffered. It revived wrenching memories of 1973, when a drought killed thousands of animals, forcing some nomads to abandon desert life.

He has lost about 20 animals since 1995. In mid-September, a sheep, sick for days, died. The nomad slit its throat and, in the late afternoon light, knelt 15 yards from his camp, used two hands to scoop a shallow sandy grave and buried his animal.

"This costs $33, so it's very painful for me," he said, still kneeling. "If it had grown bigger than this, I could have gotten $50, for it."

If animals continue to die, and he cannot feed his family, Mr. Inaka will likely find help from several relief agencies that work with nomads.

The Tuaregs have received more attention from such aid groups in recent years, but still have virtually no contact with the government. Some nomads have Malian identity cards, usually long-expired, but they generally have never used the government bureaucracy. Most have never been to Bamako, the capital.

They shun government services, unless desperate. The nomads near Timbuktu venture to the government hospital there as a last resort.

There are no schools in the desert. Children learn to read the Koran but receive no other education. From an early age, their lives revolve around caring for the family animals.

Mr. Inaka and his 10-year-old son, Mohammed, rambled together down a hill near their camp, about to gather the family's sheep, goats and donkeys. The sky, a breathtaking blue, held up a crescent moon, though the sun had not yet set.

The father draped his left arm over his slightly built son. He said something, and they laughed. At the bottom of the hill, the father handed his staff to his son, who scampered away to find the animals.

BURMA: *French-U.S. Pipeline Raises Business and Human-Rights Issues*

Continued from Page 1

forced labor and has forcibly relocated entire villages as it secures the pipeline route, and they are demanding that the oil companies pull out of a country that is in the grip of a repressive junta.

As tensions continue to rise in the capital, Rangoon, with government pressure mounting against the leader of the democratic opposition, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the pressure on the oil companies has risen as well.

The pipeline has become the focus in the debate over whether foreign companies should do business in Burma and whether the United States should impose economic sanctions on the country.

In recent months, critics have raised challenges at shareholders' meetings of both companies, staged demonstrations at Unocal headquarters in Southern California and filed two lawsuits in the United States that allege a variety of human-rights abuses on the project.

As they toured the pipeline, company officials said the criticisms were inaccurate and unfair.

They are simply oilmen, the officials said, and should not be held accountable for the behavior of their host country.

"Unocal has been thrust into center stage in this drama, and it is not a part we set out to play," said Carol Scott, a spokeswoman for the company, which is based in El Segundo, California. "It is rather shocking, and we are stunned that people believe some of the things that are written."

But now that they are at center stage, company officials are taking pains to demonstrate the ways in which, they say, they are improving the lives of local villagers. If human rights abuses occur in Burma, they say, their presence serves as a moderating influence.

In addition to new schoolhouses, they showed off village projects for breeding pigs, poultry, cattle and shrimp. They introduced some of the 12 doctors they said they had brought here and talked about programs to combat malaria and other diseases for the 30,000 people who live in the area.

A work force that will soon total 2,000, including about 200 foreigners, is mobilizing for a six-month construction campaign before the next monsoon season makes work impossible.

By mid-1998, the 3-foot pipe is scheduled to begin carrying gas from the underwater Yadana field 215 miles to its landfall here in Daminseik, then 39 miles through the jungle to the Thai border.

From there, a 161-mile extension to be built by the Thais will carry the gas to a power plant near Bangkok where it is to produce much-needed electricity over the next 30 years.

Thailand will pay $400 million a year for the gas, half of which will go to the Burmese government and half to the oil companies. In addition, some 22 percent of the gas is go to the domestic Burmese market, said Mr. Madeo, who is Total's general manager for Burma.

He said it would be at least five years before the pipeline became profitable.

Total has a 31 percent interest in the project and Unocal has a 28 percent interest. Thailand has a 26 percent interest and the Burmese government oil company 15 percent.

The tour of the pipeline, in which the helicopter hopped among some of the villages and construction sites along the route, found no signs of abuses by the oil companies themselves. But it did not lay to rest the main accusations of the human rights groups.

Indeed, Mr. Madeo acknowledged that there had been at least some instances of forced labor by the Burmese military and said the company had reimbursed the villagers involved.

A U.S. Embassy report issued in July said that forced labor was common in Burma.

But Mr. Madeo said: "I can assure you that within the pipeline area this is not done. A lot of people, I don't know for what reason, are telling lies."

On the larger question of whether foreign companies should do business with the military government, a Unocal spokesman, David Garcia, said politics should not be an issue for big international corporations.

The fate of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the human-rights record of the government are not appropriate concerns of a company that is simply piping natural gas through the jungle, he contended.

"What you are asking us to do is determine the legitimacy of a government," he said.

"That is the job of international diplomacy, of the United Nations and so on. International companies cannot afford to assume that mantle, and we will not."

EXPULSION: *Rankling Still*

Continued from Page 1

said Franz Neubauer, president of Bavaria's state bank and the influential leader of Germany's Sudeten community. "We want peace and reconciliation with the Czechs, but our grievances must be resolved before we can forget the past and move ahead with this relationship."

In an interview, Mr. Neubauer said he consulted Mr. Kohl last week about the declaration, in which Germany would express contrition for the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939-45 in return for an apology by the Czechs for the abuses suffered by the Sudeten Germans after the war.

If only for their political clout in the key state of Bavaria, Mr. Kohl must remain solicitous toward the Sudeten Germans. They represent the most powerful voice among the Vertriebene, the 12 million Germans expelled from eastern lands at the end of the war who became the bedrock of support for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union because of their strong anti-communist sentiments.

But in the wake of Germany's reunification and the collapse of the Soviet empire, the cause of the expellees has been embraced by Mr. Kohl and many of his compatriots for a more controversial purpose: to show that the Germans, too, suffered from the brutal disfigurement of wartime Europe.

Some historians say this attempt by Germany to portray itself as partly a victim rather than solely a perpetrator of the war is a form of revisionist history as the nation re-establishes itself.

In trying to persuade the Czechs to acknowledge wrongdoing against Sudeten Germans, Mr. Kohl has pointed to the friendship treaty reached between Poland and Germany once Warsaw could admit inflicting suffering on hundreds of thousands of Germans who were expelled when Poland's border was moved 200 miles to the west.

The Czechs, however, have refused to make such a declaration. Only last year, the Supreme Court upheld a 1945 decree that not only stripped ethnic Germans of their property, but also gave a blanket amnesty to all Czechs accused of committing crimes of revenge against them.

Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus has rejected appeals to open a dialogue with the Sudeten Germans, saying that "never, not in my wildest dreams" would he consent to meet with those who welcomed Hitler's invading army.

PENSIONS: *2-Year U.S. Study Is Unable to Agree on How to Fund Social Security*

Continued from Page 1

cent months, said the chairman of the panel, Edward Gramlich, a professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

A confidential draft of the final report, to be issued this month, says, "The council has not only been unable to agree on a plan, we have been unable to agree on the proper criteria to use in assessing the plans."

In June, the Clinton administration said the money in the Social Security trust fund would increase for two decades, then start to decline. The administration said that the trust fund would be depleted in 2029, just as the last of the baby boomers — the large generation born after World War II — reached 65, and that revenues would then cover only three-fourths of benefit costs.

Although the advisory council has been unable to agree on major changes in Social Security or its investment policies, a majority of members will endorse smaller steps that could extend the life of the trust fund to 2050 or beyond.

In an interview, Mr. Gramlich said: "These short-term fixes are nice, and we can agree on them. But it's important for us to do something more to raise national savings for retirement and to do it fairly soon."

In the draft of the final report, Mr. Ball's faction says, "Social Security is not facing a crisis, but does face a long-term deficit, beginning about 30 years from now."

Members of the council agree that workers could get much higher rates of return if some of their retirement savings were invested in stocks rather than government securities, the only investment allowed for the Social Security trust fund under current law.

The average annual return, adjusted for inflation, is estimated at 7 percent for stocks and 2.3 percent for long-term government bonds.

Five members of the council want to replace the Social Security program with a two-tier system of "personal security accounts." The government would pay a modest flat benefit, about half the average benefit now paid to retirees.

Forty percent of payroll taxes would be diverted to the new accounts, and workers would decide how to invest the money.

Under that plan, retirement benefits would no longer be defined by law, with a standard formula, but would vary from worker to worker, depending on the success of each investment. People who made identical contributions could end up with radically different benefits.

Sylvester Schieber, a panel member who favors that approach, said it would allow people to "participate fully in this economic miracle that we call America."

But Mr. Ball's group spurned the proposal, saying it would substitute "an extraordinarily high degree of go-it-alone individualism" for the "community solidarity" of Social Security.

"We do not believe that the nation's basic retirement system should require everyone — the knowledgeable and the inexperienced, the lucky and the unlucky, the rich and the poor — to bear investment risk as isolated individuals," Ball's group said.

"The investment risk could be kept manageable and affordable by investing as a group rather than as individuals, and the administrative costs are very low in comparison with buying stocks and mutual funds retail and managing millions of relatively small individual accounts."

The third faction, composed of Mr. Gramlich and another panel member, also wants to establish mandatory individual savings accounts.

Under this proposal, the government would require each worker to make contributions, starting in 1998. The accounts would be owned by workers but managed by the government.

The investment options, perhaps five to 10 mutual funds, would be much more limited than under Mr. Schieber's proposal.

Mr. Ball's group said both of those proposals were "inherently and fundamentally flawed."

Social Security, created in 1935, "is based on the premise that we're all in this together, with everyone sharing responsibility for the security of everyone else, present and future," Mr. Ball's faction said.

Members of this group see personal savings as an important supplement to Social Security, but a poor substitute for any part of it.

Under current law, the Social Security trust fund is accumulating a surplus because payroll taxes exceed the amounts immediately needed to pay benefits.

Members of Mr. Ball's group said the government should consider investing some of the surplus in the stock market, to get higher returns.

The idea, the members of this group said, is "worthy of serious consideration" but "requires careful study, public debate and, perhaps, even the convening of an expert commission to explore the pros and cons."

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Chinese Visitor

When troops opened fire on unarmed civilians in Beijing in 1989, killing hundreds, the chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army was Chi Haotian. He later explained that the bloodbath was necessary because "a small minority of people with evil ambition instigated the turmoil and spread rumors to provoke the masses."

We dredge up this history because Mr. Chi, now China's defense minister, is in the United States for a twice postponed, two-week visit as a guest of Defense Secretary William Perry. Such visits — Mr. Perry has toured China — are correct and potentially useful, and reviewing Mr. Chi's résumé does not make them any less so. But it is worthwhile to recall that the regime ruling China today is essentially the same one that cracked down on pro-democracy demonstrators in and around Tiananmen Square.

The two nations, and their military establishments in particular, do not lack for issues. The U.S. Navy wants to continue visiting Hong Kong once that British colony reverts to China next year: such port visits, now common, are seen as geopolitically important. U.S. officials want China to be more open about its military and its defense budget, a favorite theme of the soon-to-retire Mr. Perry. The United States also will press the Chinese delegation to stop selling nuclear and missile technology to eminently unsuitable countries, and not to repeat last spring's war games that were aimed at intimidating Taiwan.

China, for its part, welcomes the respectability that this visit will bestow, after a post-Tiananmen period in the cold. And it will certainly press the United States not to sell sophisticated weapons to Taiwan. Both nations will seek common ground in promoting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In the long run, the two nations have to find ways to coexist in Asia as China's economy grows and America maintains its presence. China has long been ambivalent about that presence, which includes 100,000 troops in Japan and South Korea — happy to have a restraint on Japan's military power, uneasy about what it sees as a challenge in its backyard. This visit provides an opportunity for the United States to make clear not only the obvious — that its presence in Asia is no threat to China — but also the fact that its friendships with Taiwan, Japan and others can never be shaken by Chinese threats.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lake's Tough Job

As the next director of central intelligence, Anthony Lake is likely to face a lifetime of frustration packed into just a few years. The CIA is close to incorrigible. Six years after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War, it is still struggling to get its bearings and still resisting reform.

Mr. Lake, who has served as President Bill Clinton's national security adviser the last four years, needs to complete a transformation of the CIA that his predecessors either fumbled or, in the case of the incumbent, John Deutch, did not stay long enough to see through. Almost every aspect of the agency's activities requires further change, including production of intelligence reports, overseas operations and budget management. Most of all, Mr. Lake must make the CIA accountable and insist on the highest ethical standards in its conduct.

The United States needs effective and supple intelligence services to deal with serious threats like terrorism and the spread of nuclear technologies and to monitor developments in countries like China, Iran, Iraq and North Korea. The dangers are too great for Washington to tolerate a drifting, undisciplined and demoralized CIA.

Mr. Deutch leaves a strong legacy of reform, and it is dismaying that he gave Mr. Clinton little choice but to make him secretary of defense or watch him return to private life. Under his firm direction, the CIA and other intelligence agencies pinned budget planning to realistic intelligence needs rather than the reflexive expansion of existing programs. But the overall intelligence budget remains bloated at $30 billion, not much different from annual spending levels during the Cold War.

Mr. Deutch encouraged greater collaboration between the analysts who prepare intelligence assessments and the operatives who run espionage activities abroad, something that should have been done years ago. He concentrated agency resources on targets like Iran, China and North Korea. Mr. Lake, as a longtime consumer of intelligence reports, should be able to sharpen the agency's work to better serve Mr. Clinton and other policymakers.

Mr. Deutch helped break down barriers between the CIA and the FBI that long hampered investigation of betrayals within the CIA. But for all his effort, the CIA proved impervious to change in fundamental areas. His disciplining of CIA officers for serious misconduct in Guatemala stirred resentment, as did the actions he took against former employees who had misrepresented information tainted by the Aldrich Ames betrayal. His determination to set ethical guidelines for the recruitment of foreign agents was ridiculed. Across the agency there was resistance to his more demanding standards and tight management.

Nearly 50 years after the CIA's creation, its operations directorate retains an insular, arrogant culture that breeds a dangerous contempt for democratic principles and accountability. Mr. Deutch could not break it. Mr. Lake will have his chance. His performance on this central issue will be the ultimate measure of his success as director.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Intellectual Property

The new communications technologies have scrambled the world's copyright laws. So international treaties are going to be increasingly important. This month three such treaties are being negotiated at a three-week meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva.

One would update the laws on protection of literary or artistic work, one focuses more on music and recordings, and a third — the largest departure from current practice and the one most urgently in need of international scrutiny — affects ownership of, and could sharply curtail access to, facts compiled in electronic databases.

The three treaty proposals would set a system of rules with massive implications for both the shape of the information system and its economic winners and losers. Some of the issues — particularly matters of what constitutes "fair use" of copyrighted data — carry staggering financial implications for the software, entertainment, media and record industries. They also dramatically affect what will be available at low cost or free in such venues as libraries, schools and universities.

The fair-use doctrine, for one, has been hotly contested. The U.S. Congress tried last year to push through a copyright law "update," only to be stalemated by vociferous opposition from libraries, scientists and other nonprofit interests that feared loss of access to data. But the U.S. delegation, one of 160 at Geneva and a major player, is pushing hard for a policy that includes many of the same provisions that failed to get through Congress.

Critics say these would decisively tilt access to information away from "consumers" — citizens wanting to look up facts about the government, for instance — and toward the large companies that buy the rights to distribute them electronically for fees. Of particular concern is the database treaty. If adopted in the form that the European Union and others are pressing for, it could trade long-term citizen access to information for a short-term financial gain by a few companies.

Assistant Commerce Secretary Bruce Lehman, who heads the U.S. delegation, argues that this is no different from other treaties that must be ratified afterward by a straight up-or-down vote. It is true that Congress can refuse to ratify or delay for years, as it did with the last copyright treaty updates. But the velocity of change in this sector puts heavy burdens on countries to agree on some law rather than hold out against one on which other countries have agreed.

It makes a lot more sense to approach this one critically, resist railroading and negotiate something that addresses the legitimate concerns being expressed at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Getting Rid of All Nuclear Weapons Can Wait

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The technology cannot be disinvented, and the possibility of escalating to a nuclear spasm deters conventional wars. The latest jolt of attention to the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons seems unlikely to produce early change in American policy.

But it does give wondering citizens fresh occasion to question a post-Cold War consensus which supports steady nuclear reductions but does not go all the way to abolishing these potentially civilization-threatening arms.

The abolitionists have smartened up. They realize that the disarmament appeals of scientists and political advocates carry only so far. Their favorite new recruits now come from the military. Retired Air Force General Lee Butler, former commander of American strategic nuclear forces, is their man of the hour.

General Butler's nuclear experience and his capacity to reflect upon it make him a powerful advocate for the view that nuclear weapons are not just unnecessary for post-Soviet security. They also are dangerous to maintain, prone to accident, expensive, morally indefensible and a stimulus to the nuclear aspirations of irresponsible others.

You may feel — as General Butler felt for most of his 37-year career, and as most of us citizens felt, too — that the Soviet threat gave us no choice but to accept the grim costs and risks of a nuclear policy. After all, the nuclear peace was kept, no warhead was exploded in anger, and the global nuclear club was kept small. Freedom was defended and finally prevailed.

Now, with the great threat gone, you do not have to be an abolitionist to favor making the arsenal — America's and Russia's — even smaller, safer and less salient in national security strategy than current plans anticipate. But you do have to be an abolitionist to follow General Butler to the end of the nuclear road.

For many Americans it may suffice to say that, as a special country with global responsibilities, the United States should hang on to its nukes for others' as well as its own good. But others may reach for a further rationale not so nationalistic and America-centered. It is available in a new Atlantic Council paper by a British defense hand, Michael Quinlan, currently director of the Ditchley Foundation.

Basically, Mr. Quinlan feels that nations don't distrust each other because they are armed, they arm because they distrust each other. That was the view Ronald Reagan successfully deployed to help wind down the Cold War.

Nuclear weapons, Mr. Quinlan argues (meaning not just the weapons but particularly the knowledge of how to make them), now are ineradicably part of the continuum of possible force. Nuclear risk thus permeates all wars between advanced states. But the very possibility of escalation acts to deter such wars. "Better a world with nuclear weapons but no major war than one with major war but no nuclear weapons."

More concretely, he finds Russia, France and the rest of the nuclear company beyond any realistic possibility of renouncing possession of these instruments of national policy.

I report this aware that one can go back and forth indefinitely in these nuclear debates. Each side has a full stock of arcane and ostensibly telling ripostes. It seems to me, however, that Mr. Quinlan breaks out of the familiar debating pattern when he says:

"Discussion of alternative future worlds — one still actually nuclear, one not — cannot put a precise valuation upon the rival conjectures, hopes and fears. But non-nuclear advocates often apply all the optimism to their alternative, all the pessimism to the nuclear one. They typically assume away the hard realities, postulating a world liberated of almost every feature awkward for their preference ...

"What is postulated is not the satisfaction of second-order technical requirements but a radically more benign new world order."

His conclusion: "To designate now complete abolition as a goal for seriously intended practical policy independently of massive other changes in the world will not help the realistic agenda. Abolition is neither a physical nor a political possibility for decades to come. Whether it is anyway desirable is an open question which we should approach with our eyes on the real objective — the prevention of war."

In short, when you try to think it out with Mr. Quinlan, you realize that abolition of all nuclear weapons, in the unlikely event that it could be done, might leave things no better off.

It makes little sense to set out for a goal whose achievement might be more dangerous than its frustration. Better not to be distracted from the more prosaic but more feasible agenda that already enjoys a broad consensus — making further reductions, going off alert, removing nuclear-use doctrines from military planning, and restraining would-be proliferators. These are birds in the hand. Abolition is the bird in the bush.

The Washington Post.

Stop Fussing About NATO Enlargement and Get On With It

By Ronald D. Asmus

SANTA MONICA, California — As NATO foreign ministers gather for their fall meeting, the skeptics about enlargement are again sounding their siren calls of alarm, claiming that the alliance is about to commit a major strategic blunder and suggesting that enlargement be slowed. Such calls should be rejected, for the logic upon which they rest is flawed. Enlarging NATO is the right thing to do, and this is the time to launch the process.

Enlargement is part of a new vision for a European security order based on a unified and integrated Europe in permanent alliance with the United States and, hopefully, also in a cooperative partnership with Russia.

To achieve that vision, we must extend to the Continent's eastern half the same structures that guarantee security in the western half, build a new relationship between this new trans-Atlantic community and Russia, and simultaneously reform and reorient the alliance's military structures and capabilities to face the new strategic challenges to shared interests in and beyond Europe.

NATO enlargement is the first step in implementing that vision. The goal is to do for Eastern Europe what was done for Western Europe — create a security framework under which these countries can safely complete their transition to Western democratic societies.

These countries in Eastern Europe want to join the alliance for the same reasons that current members in Western Europe want to keep it — to sustain a strategic relationship between the United States and Europe, to provide the security umbrella under which integration can proceed, and as an insurance policy against an uncertain future.

These countries want to be members of the Atlantic community, not neutral. For existing alliance members who already have security guarantees and who would never consider neutrality for themselves to tell these countries that they do not need such guarantees and that they should be content with the status of, for example, Austria or Finland, is not only hypocritical, but ignores the fact that the neutrals are starting to rethink their attitudes toward NATO as well.

The prospect of NATO enlargement has already contributed enormously to reform and reconciliation in Eastern Europe. From the Baltic to the Black Sea, foreign and defense policies are being reconstructed in order to bring these countries into line with alliance norms. Rarely has a Western policy had such an impact in eliciting such positive change.

Eastern Europe today is already more stable just because of the prospect of NATO enlargement. To slow down or abandon this process would surely lead to a backlash, producing less, not more, stability in the region.

It is up to Russia to decide for itself whether it wants to help build this new European security order or to fight it. All current and future members of NATO hope that Russia decides to participate.

Indeed, this transformed and enlarged NATO may well be better able to cooperate with Russia than the current one.

No one in the alliance is trying to isolate or humiliate Moscow. The alliance has been both generous and flexible in trying to discuss ways in which Russia might be included in this process. But Russia has refused to engage fully in these discussions, as it is still trying to prevent enlargement.

Slowing down enlargement will not make it any easier to deal with Moscow on this issue. It could make things worse.

NATO opted to move slowly on enlargement in the hope and belief that by doing so it could use the intervening period to convince Moscow that enlargement was not directed against it. This has not happened. Instead, Western policy has turned into a kind of Chinese water torture in which every couple of months we pledge to enlarge. But this slow drawn-out process has given rise to hopes in Moscow that the alliance might still change its mind or that Russia could still stop the process.

If NATO were to now further slow down the process, it would only prolong the fight over enlargement and perhaps lead some Russians to conclude that a confrontational course on enlargement has paid off.

To be sure, the alliance should go the extra mile to try to address Russian concerns before enlargement. But Russian attitudes may start to change only once enlargement starts to take place and they see that their worst fears are unjustified.

In an ideal world, NATO and the European Union should enlarge in tandem. The United States has always been skeptical about linking the two because it feared that a timetable for EU enlargement would slip — as now appears to be happening. But the solution to this problem should not be to slow down the enlargement of NATO, but rather to speed up EU enlargement.

The alliance is hardly moving rapidly or recklessly. Indeed, it is a bit difficult to imagine it moving more cautiously than it has. The issue has been debated and studied ad nauseam. The time for debating has ended; it is now time to act. This is why President Bill Clinton has called for a NATO summit and set a deadline for the first new members to be included no later than the spring of 1999.

The writer is a senior analyst at the Rand Corporation. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Agree on Information Technology

By Robert G. Lees

MANILA — Some developing economies are concerned that foreign multinational companies might overwhelm their fledgling computer, telecommunications and electronics industries if a global Information Technology Agreement takes effect by the year 2000.

Under the proposed agreement, which key potential signatories are to discuss in Singapore this Monday on the sidelines of the WTO ministerial conference, tariffs on nearly all information technology products would be reduced to zero.

Some flexibility is clearly needed on product coverage and on the timing of tariff cuts, to take account of the concerns expressed by developing countries. They need time to develop their information technology industries.

Nonetheless, a deadline and specific tariff reduction schedule should be accepted by the World Trade Organization meeting to assure the business community that tangible results will occur within a reasonable period. Setting such a goal would show that the WTO is committed to further trade liberalization. This would strengthen business support for the organization.

Eliminating tariffs on information technology products, which are an increasingly critical necessity for most WTO members, would help jump-start other multilateral trade agreements.

Both suppliers and consumers would gain enormous benefits from a strong agreement. Billions of dollars in unnecessary costs would be eliminated. Trade in information technology products, already estimated to be worth more than $500 billion a year, would get a major stimulus.

Of even greater importance is the method used to remove such tariffs. In the past, product classification for reductions in import duties was based on item-by-item coding, making the process cumbersome and time-consuming.

The method proposed for the information technology agreement would sweep away tariffs across a whole industry. If WTO members can agree on this new technique, future accords covering entire sectors will be easier to attain.

For example, negotiating the liberalization of trade and investment in the services industry has long been a thorn in the side of WTO members. For years, countries have prohibited foreign companies from participating in their services markets by using blanket policies imposed for political rather than economic reasons.

Approving the proposed information technology agreement would set a precedent that WTO members could use as a model when dealing with blanket protectionist policies in areas like maritime shipping, financial services and telecommunications.

And an accord on abolishing tariffs on information technology products could help break the three-year logjam in multilateral negotiations in the services sector.

The decision on an information technology agreement in Singapore this week will be a sign either that trade liberalization remains on track or that it is in grave danger of stalling.

The writer, secretary-general of the Pacific Basin Economic Council, which has more than 1,100 corporate members in 19 economies, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A McTheory About War-Making

By Thomas L. Friedman

OAK BROOK, Illinois — So I've had this thesis for a long time and came here to Hamburger University at McDonald's headquarters to finally test it out. The thesis: No two countries that both have a McDonald's have ever fought a war against each other.

The McDonald's folks confirmed it for me. I feared that the exception would be the Falklands war, but Argentina didn't get its first McDonald's until 1986, four years after that war with Britain.

Civil wars don't count. McDonald's in Moscow delivered burgers to both sides in the fight between pro- and anti-Yeltsin forces in 1993.

Since Israel now has a kosher McDonald's, since Saudi Arabia's McDonald's closes five times a day for Muslim prayer, since Egypt has 18 McDonald's and Jordan is getting its first, the chances of a war between them are minimal. But watch out for that Syrian front. There are no Big Macs served in Damascus.

India-Pakistan? I'm still worried. India, where 40 percent of the population is vegetarian, just opened the first beefless McDonald's (vegetable nuggets!), but Pakistan is still a Mac-free zone.

Obviously, I say all this tongue in cheek. But there was enough of a correlation for me to ask James Cantalupo, president of McDonald's International, what might be behind this Golden Arches Theory of Conflict Prevention — which stipulates that when a country reaches a certain level of economic development, when it has a middle class big enough to support a McDonald's, it becomes a McDonald's country, and people there don't like to fight wars; they like to wait in line for burgers.

Or, as Mr. Cantalupo puts it: "We focus our development on the more well-developed economies — those that are growing and those that are large — and the risks involved in being adventuresome [for those economies] are probably getting too great."

In the 1950s and '60s developing countries thought that having an aluminum factory and a UN seat was what made them real countries, but today many countries think that they will have arrived only if they have their own McDonald's and Windows 95 in their own language. This year McDonald's went into its 100th country, and for the first time it earned more revenue from McDonald's overseas than from McDonald's America.

Said Mr. Cantalupo: "I feel these countries want McDonald's as a symbol of something — an economic maturity and that they are open to foreign investments. I don't think there is a country out there we haven't gotten inquiries from. I have a parade of ambassadors and trade representatives in here regularly to tell us about their country and why McDonald's would be good for the country."

The question raised by the McDonald's example is whether there is a tip-over point at which a country, by integrating with the global economy, opening itself up to foreign investment and empowering its consumers, permanently restricts its capacity for troublemaking and promotes gradual democratization and widening peace.

Francis Fukuyama, author of "The End of History," argued to me that a country's getting its own McDonald's was probably not a good indicator of that tip-over point, because the level of per capita income needed to host a McDonald's is too low. "I would not be surprised if in the next 10 years several of these McDonald's countries go to war with each other," he said.

Yes, there will be conflicts, but more inside countries than between them.

No question, the spread of McDonald's (a new one opens every three hours) is part of this worldwide phenomenon of countries integrating with the global economy and submitting to its rules, but this is not a smooth linear process. It produces a backlash inside countries from those who do not benefit from this globalization, who feel that their traditional culture will be steamrolled by it and who fear that they won't eat the Big Mac, the Big Mac will eat them.

How well governments and global companies manage these frustrations will be the real determinant of whether economic development will lead to wider democratization and wider peace.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Plague in India

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] At Bombay the plague has already killed 800 people; it threatens to spread further, and the situation is alarming. The malady has extended to most of the city, and a few cases have occurred in neighboring towns. It is indispensable that measures be taken to prevent its spread. One of these measures is the anti-plague serum of Dr. Yersin, which saved from certain death a plague-stricken man.

1921: War Chemicals

BALTIMORE — Speaking at the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, General Amos Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, declared that chemistry can provide a means of defence which will involve less serious, though effective, maiming than other war instruments. Following his lecture, the Institute voted on a resolution favoring storing large quantities of gas in the event of a war.

1946: Coal Strike Ends; Hotel Fire in Atlanta

WASHINGTON — John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, suddenly called off the coal strike today [Dec. 7]. Mr. Lewis ordered his 400,000 UMW members to return to work at least until March 31. In a letter to them he said "Public necessity requires the quantitative production of coal."

ATLANTA — The worst hotel fire in American history took at least 120 lives today [Dec. 7] when flames roared through the 15-story Winecoff Hotel on famed Peachtree St. 100 were injured and it was feared the final death toll would mount. Mayor William Hartsfield said the cause was being investigated.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

For the Holidays, the Gift of Gab

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A coffee store that calls itself *Sufficient Grounds;* a costume-rental outfit named *Disguise the Limit;* an antiquarian bookshop under a sign that says *Yellow Pages;* a Chinese food carryout advertising itself as *Wok Around the Clock.*

All this wordplay about names — along with hairdressing salons that range from *Curl Harbor* and *Clip Joint* to *A Head of Our Time* and *Shear Madness* — can be found in Paul Dickson's deliciously appellatory "What's in a Name?" (Merriam-Webster, paperback, $14.95).

We are now plunged headlong into one language maven's annual review of books — many coated with humor to make the scholarship go down — from the titillating to the scholarly, that explore our lingo and make excellent gifts for the holidays.

□

"It takes two to tango," which has replaced "tit for tat" as the most famous paean to reciprocity, originated with an unknown sage in the United States in the 1920s, according to Gregory Y. Titelman in "The Random House Dictionary of Popular Proverbs and Sayings" ($30); the singer Pearl Bailey popularized it in her 1952 hit song of that name by Al Hoffman and Dick Manning. (This will come as news to Senator Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina, who thought he coined "two to tango" 40 years ago at a contentious highway-commission meeting, but the senator will have to content himself with originating "It's like trying to eat ice cream with knitting needles.")

Titelman's entry on "Nice guys finish last" is incomplete — what the Brooklyn Dodger manager Leo Durocher actually said was "The nice guys over there are in seventh place," when that was next to last place in the National League — but it has useful cross-references to the sportswriter Grantland Rice's "It's not whether you win or lose but how you play the game" and the theater manager Edward Francis Albee's "Never give a sucker an even break," popularized by W.C. Fields.

Ever since The New York Times decided to put out an early Sunday edition, colleagues have been poking their heads in my office to ask, "Where does *bulldog edition* come from?" I would always bark, "Dunno!" — short for a lexicographer's "origin obscure" — but a couple of leads are provided by Richard Weiner in his revised, still somewhat redundantly titled "Webster's New World Dictionary of Media and Communications" (Macmillan, big thick paperback, $27.95).

"Probably originated in the 1890s," speculates Weiner about *bulldog,* "when The New York World and other morning newspapers published early editions to catch the mail trains and the newspapers fought like bulldogs to make their deadlines." Try again: "Another alleged origin holds that in 1905 William Randolph Hearst urged the editors of his New York American to write headlines that would bite like a bulldog."

□

After a recent usage diktat in this space that the clip of *magazine* should be spelled the way it sounds, "zeen," and not "zine," as it sounds in Auld Lang, Constance Hale of a monthly named Wired sent me her "Wired Style: Principles of English Usage in the Digital Age" (distributed by Publisher's Group West, ring-bound and boxed, priced at a high $17.95). The folks at Wired prefer *zine,* defined as "a small, cheap, self-published work; an underground, anarchistic version of a magazine." From that flows *fanzine,* a magazine for fans of Bill Gates, as well as *E-zine,* an electronic fanzine, and *Webzine Z,* "a Web site that publishes original content." I may be a global village idiot, but on the theory that written form should follow pronunciation function, I still prefer *zeen.*

Hale writes that "at Wired, we celebrate writing that jacks us in to the soul of a new society." (But why separate *into* two words? I want to get jacked in, too, but am troubled by the self-description of "Wired Style" as anarchic, fluid and rule-averse," where the notion of no-rules rules and it's always jejune in January.) Usefully, she describes *knowbot* as "shortening of *knowledge robot,* this term for an intelligent software agent was coined by Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn in 1988" and MUD: "A multiuser dungeon, or domain, or dimension . . . a virtual space, accessible via the Internet, where players participate in a new kind of social virtual reality."

□

When an unctuous waiter asked Groucho Marx, "How did you find the steak, sir?" Groucho put him down with "Quite by accident. I moved that little piece of tomato, and there it was underneath."

With that example of the power riposte, Jeffrey McQuain opens "Power Language: The Essential Guide to Better Writing and Stronger Speaking" (Houghton Mifflin, paperback, $11.95). Jeff has been the research associate on this column for 13 years, and every protege deserves a plug, but this book on how to get messages across forcefully has the added advantage of being genuinely helpful. Under "Empowering Nouns," he writes, "*Home,* for example, carries a weight and resonance that *residence* and *domicile* will never house, just as *altercation* lacks the punch of *fight.*"

New York Times Service

BOOKS

AFTER RAIN

By William Trevor. 213 pages. $22.95, Viking.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

WILLIAM Trevor is known as an impeccable stylist and has been called a Chekhov. After 22 books, his supply of characters and plot seems endless. The author squanders material — enough to keep a lesser writer buried in novel-writing for a decade — but he works as a miniaturist here.

Most of the stories in "After Rain" are about love's tug-of-war — whose love is strongest, and whether the demands of affection can be used to drive out a rival. In "A Friendship," two women who have been friends all their lives expect to go on that way forever. One woman is single and a little adventurous. The other is married to a tiresome attorney and is the mother of two rambunctious boys. The husband dislikes the girlfriend — as any self-respecting, controlling husband would — and the girlfriend knows it. She's not crazy about him, either, so when she notices the boys filling up the dad's golf bag with Redi-Crete, she says nothing about it. The husband throws a fit, and blames his wife. The friend brings in another man for the beleaguered wife to fall in love with. Someone is going to be left out in the cold. Who? That's the question, that's the surprise.

Another story, "Widows," pits marriage against the bond of family. Two sisters live together, widows now. One sister couldn't stand her husband, the other loved hers. That dead nice husband keeps hanging around as a memory, demanding loyalty, and the sister who was unhappily married can't stand it. Who will end up with the most affection? That's the question, once again.

Several of the marriages here are problematic, to say the least. Trevor knows that being married, happily or not, means that each spouse has the other's number. In "A Day," a wife in a 20-year marriage has known for seven years that her husband has another woman. The wife believes it's because she's been unable to bear a child. She goes through the motions of housekeeping, shopping and cooking. At noon, she munches on cheese and crackers and has a couple of martinis. Then she has a couple more, then pours gin straight into a water glass, then drinks from the bottle, then passes out in the kitchen fixing dinner, where her husband finds her and "gently" puts her to bed. She puts up with him; he puts up with her. He knows that she knows, and so on.

These elegant stories elude paraphrase. The prose, the characters, perfectly combine the ordinary and the bizarre. In "A Bit of Business," two petty criminals ransack row houses in a Catholic neighborhood when everyone is out watching the pope say Mass on one of his visits. The crooks surprise an elderly man, tie him up, go on their way, pick up some girls, but can't get the old man out of their minds. They should've killed him but they didn't. What does this say about their future lives of crime?

And in "Timothy's Birthday," a spiteful gay son sends his rough trade companion to say that Timothy won't be coming to the birthday dinner given by his parents. It's an insult, of course, a way of gratuitously hurting them.

All but one of these stories deal in the currency of love, and of course there's never enough to go around. But this is troubled Ireland, and in "Lost Ground," a saint — a mysteriously beautiful woman — appears to a 15-year-old boy. The trouble is he's Protestant. His own minister is hideously embarrassed, and the Catholic priest he goes to in some desperation is envious. The boy's family is shamed in the neighborhood, his bullying brother, who's heavily into Protestant-Catholic fighting, is outraged. The boy is pushed into living a saint's life himself and is unwillingly martyred.

What you have in this collection then, is something small and perfect. If prose were fine china, these would be six cups, six saucers. Perfect for a gift.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TWO players from the New York City region Zia Mahmood and Michael Rosenberg completed a rare double in San Francisco at the end of the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals.

NORTH
♠ K 10 5
♡ J 9 8
◇ A K J
♣ 6 5 3 2

WEST
♠ A J 9 4 3
♡ 7 3
◇ Q 10 8
♣ K J 10

EAST
♠ Q 2
♡ A Q 6 5
◇ 7 6 4 3 2
♣ Q 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ 8 7 6
♡ K 10 4 2
◇ 9 5
♣ A 9 8 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	1 ♠	Dbl.	Rdbl.
2 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

By the slimmest of margins, they won the Reisinger Board-a-Match Team title, along with Chip Martel and Lew Stansby, six days after winning the Open Board-a-Match Teams with different teammates.

In board-a-match team play, overtricks and other small profits are as significant as grand slams. An example is the diagramed deal from the Reisinger final, trivial in team play scored by imps.

In one room, Steve Sion as West played in two spades, which could have succeeded but failed by one trick for a loss of 100. In the replay, as shown, Tony Forrester as South played in two clubs. Although he did not know it, an overtrick was crucial.

Martel's redouble as East showed a top spade, and his partner, Stansby, knew to lead the suit. Unfortunately, he chose the jack, and the defender's spades were tangled after the king won in dummy.

The ace and another club were played, and East won and cashed the spade queen, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ J 9 8
◇ A K J
♣ 6 5

WEST
♠ A 9 4
♡ 7 3
◇ Q 10 9
♣ K

EAST
♠ —
♡ A Q 6 5
◇ 7 6 4 3 2
♣ —

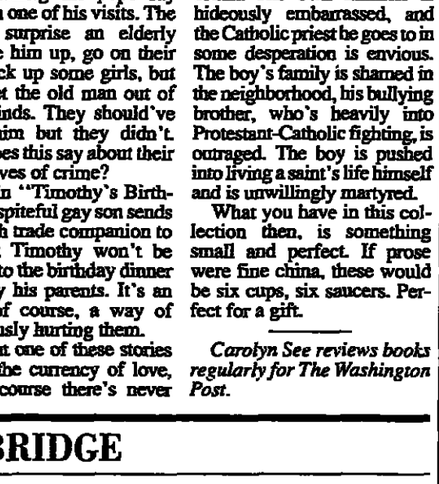
SOUTH
♠ 8
♡ K 10 4 2
◇ 8 5
♣ 9 8

East led the heart five, which was ducked around to dummy. Forrester could not avoid the loss of a spade trick, as well as a heart and a club, and scored 90, losing the board. If he had played the heart ten he would have won the board, and won the Reisinger for his team.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Shortly
5 NaCl
9 Kind of cheese
14 Letterman rival
15 Wash's partner
16 Noodles
17 Traveling ice-cream seller
20 Acapulco gold
21 Active person
22 Assistants
23 Overcast
25 Denver of "The Dukes of Hazzard"
26 Fire residue
27 Gorbachev policy
31 List components
34 Press, as clothes
35 Prevaricate
36 1976 film about a Little League team
40 Oliver North's rank: Abbr.
41 Syncopated songs
42 Vast chasm
43 Getting a move on
46 Lobster eater's accessory
47 Possess
48 Outstanding athlete
52 On land
55 Not in use
58 "Honest" President
57 1958 best seller set in Southeast Asia
60 Oslo's land, on stamps
61 Scored 100 on
62 Henri's head
63 Brilliantly colored fish
64 Unites
65 Rabbit dish

DOWN
1 Choir members
2 India's first P.M.
3 Tie —— (get smashed)
4 Yuletide beverage
5 Rushing sound
6 Yellow fever mosquito
7 Lion player of 1939
8 Capote, familiarly
9 Turns pad
10 Head of a pen
11 "Woe ——!"
12 Walk of Fame symbol
13 ——-serif (type style)
18 Ukraine port
19 Central American pyramid builders
24 Mary's pet
25 Snow-clearing vehicles
27 One of the Allman Brothers
28 Oil of ——
29 Sexist letter start
30 Dick Tracy's love
31 Seven-year phenomenon
32 10 C-notes
33 Wriggly fish
34 Foolish
37 Utter nonsense
38 One who dips out water
39 Subsides, as the tide
44 However
45 Some T-shirts
46 Has an open wound
48 Carrying guns
49 Be silent, in music
50 Diminish in intensity
51 Ask for more Time?
52 "—— added expense"
53 Boutique
54 Wife of Zeus
55 Confront
58 Go off course
59 Part of T.G.I.F.



Puzzle by Fred Piscop

Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 6

S	T	J	A	M	E	S		S	A	T	I	S	F	Y
T	W	E	R	E	N	T		I	V	A	N	H	O	E
R	O	S	I	E	S	T		R	A	P	T	O	R	S
A	S	S	E	T		H	A	R		S	O	W	E	D
U	T	I	L		L	O	M	A	N		W	I	S	E
S	E	C		S	O	M	E	H	O	W		N	E	A
S	P	A	C	E	B	A	R		N	A	G	G	E	R
			D	I	S	S	I	P	A	T	E			
I	N	J	E	S	T		C	A	M	E	T	R	U	E
M	A	A		M	E	N	A	C	E	R		O	P	A
M	I	N	I		R	I	N	K	S		M	A	R	S
E	V	E	N	T		C	A	R		S	A	N	I	T
R	E	D	N	O	S	E		A	P	P	R	O	V	E
S	L	O	E	G	I	N		T	R	A	C	K	E	R
E	Y	E	S	O	R	E		S	O	T	H	E	R	N

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Chief Pledges to Keep Limited in Fashion

But Wall Street Has Doubts About Retailer

By Jennifer Steinhauer and Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The real problem, Leslie Wexner says, is other people.

With unbridled scorn, the chairman of Limited Inc. says it is the men and women of Wall Street who have failed to appreciate the true value of his $8 billion company, a dominant specialty retailer in the United States.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wexner says he has a grand plan to satisfy investors and to turn around the business, whose stock has disappointed shareholders for much of the past four years as sales growth has slowed and profits have fallen.

Under the guidance of a Harvard Business School professor, he is moving to centralize certain functions, ranging from financial management to clothing design teams that can churn out hot fashions to draw women into the stores.

Mr. Wexner also is using Limited's resources to design a retail, entertainment and business complex in Columbus, Ohio, a project that he says will serve as a model for retailing development in the United States — if not the world.

While he does not pretend to understand Wall Street, he predicts that recent moves, including the public stock offering of two subsidiaries, will soon add billions to the company's market value.

"The turnaround in the company probably came last spring," Mr. Wexner said in a recent interview. He predicted that fourth-quarter profits would rise by close to 50 percent, far above the expectations of Wall Street, which is familiar with his habit of making rosy projections only to disappoint come earnings time.

Mr. Wexner, whose flair for fashion and merchandising fueled Limited's meteoric rise, remains an entrepreneur at heart, endlessly delving into new retail concepts, the latest being a sporting goods superstore.

Perhaps because of that temperament, he has consistently failed to resuscitate the troubled women's units — Limited, Express, Lane Bryant and Lerner New York — that together contribute more than half of the company's sales but less than 10 percent of its profits.

Mr. Wexner's habit of flitting from one project to another, while always asserting that Limited's struggling core business was on the mend, has frustrated some big shareholders.

"I have made up my mind that in the next couple months, we are going to be gone," said Marina Carlson, a mutual fund manager at Strong Capital Management, which earlier this year owned nearly a million Limited shares.."

Wall Street's confusion is evident in the valuations it places on the company's three publicly traded stocks. The parent, Limited, owns about 82 percent each of Abercrombie & Fitch and Intimate Brands, which includes Victoria's Secret. Those stakes are worth a combined $29 a share to Limited investors. But the parent company's stock closed Friday at just $18.25, up a slight 7 percent since the beginning of 1994. Meanwhile, the Standard & Poor's retail stock index has gained 22 percent and the S&P 500 has risen 61 percent.

Investors who recognized Limited's potential in the early 1980s watched the company open new stores and start new divisions. Limited stock appreciated from less than $1 a share, adjusted for splits, to a high of nearly $33 in 1992. But the stock has not traded above $25 since early 1993.

Limited's retail portfolio offers a theme store for nearly every occasion. In addition to Limited and Express, the women's shops present in nearly every big mall in the country, the company operates Lerner New York, which sells discount sportswear, and Lane Bryant, a specialist in large sizes. Usually nearby in the mall is Structure, a young men's shop, and, in fewer spots, Abercrombie & Fitch, for latter-day preppies of both sexes. Limited Too has clothes for children and infants. There are the Intimate Brands units: Victoria's Secret, the outpost of lacy bras and three-for-the-price-of-two panties, and Bath and Body Works, the company's biggest recent success, a dewberry-scented world of soaps, lotions and bath mitts.

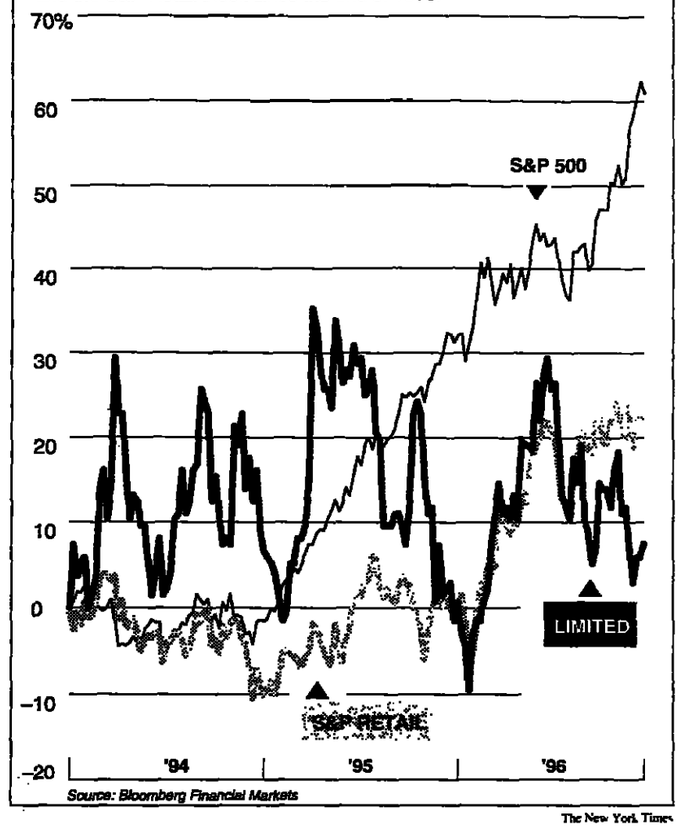
An empire so large might be expected to have trouble running on all cylinders at once. But over the years, Limited has fallen into an alarming pattern: it develops exciting new stores, nurtures them into industry leaders, then watches them flounder when a new toy enters the playpen.

Susan Silverstein, a retail stock analyst at Gruntal & Co., said:

"Each division as they grow has to stay on the ball, which is easier to do when you are small and nimble. But this is the fashion business, and to stay nimble on the fashion side is no easy task."

A Stock That's Stuck

Percentage change in Limited's stock price, the Standard & Poor's 500 and the S&P Retail index since the end of 1993.



Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets

The New York Times

EU Pushes for Talks On China Trade Status

WTO Entry for Beijing Is Priority

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The European Union will urge the world's other major trading players this week to make a fresh push to restart talks over China's application to join the World Trade Organization.

Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said in a weekend interview that he planned to ask the United States, Japan and Canada — members of the so-called Quad Group — to discuss how best to expedite the talks with Beijing.

Sir Leon said he and Jacques Santer, president of the European Commission, would also press the case for kick-starting talks on China's admission to the WTO during a meeting at the White House on Dec. 16 with President Bill Clinton.

"President Clinton has seen Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Subic Bay, and I have gone to Beijing and had important talks there," Sir Leon said, speaking on the eve of a five-day inaugural conference of the WTO that begins in Singapore on Monday. "The time has come for us to compare notes about the WTO and about the broad issues relating to the United States and China and the EU and China, and the extent to which we can work together."

His plan to press his case on China here this week and with Mr. Clinton next week marks a substantial escalation of the EU diplomatic offensive. Sir Leon said last month that he wished to be an intermediary between Beijing and Washington. An aide to Sir Leon said Sunday that the reason for the initiative was that "China is an economic superpower in the making, and we have to get it locked into the international system."

For China, WTO membership is a mark of political prestige and a way of establishing itself more firmly on the world trade scene. Washington, however, has said it will offer no special discounts to Beijing, which it sees as still having too many trade barriers. As a result of the standoff, talks over China's membership have been stalled for 18 months.

Separately, officials from the EU, the United States and Japan all said they were cautiously optimistic that a groundbreaking deal to liberalize the world trade in information technology products by the year 2000 could be wrapped up in Singapore by the end of the week.

After an intensive round of bilateral talks here Sunday, the officials said that differences remained, especially over which products in the $500 billion-a-year market to exclude from a deal. But American and EU diplomats confirmed that a draft protocol was being circulated.

Also Sunday, there were signs here that proposals to link basic human rights and labor standards to trade have run into such fiery opposition, especially in Asia, that the issue risks polarizing WTO member nations severely. As a result, several diplomats said any reference to labor standards might be watered down in the WTO's final declaration on Friday.

Commenting on Sir Leon's request to discuss China, the acting U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said the Quad Group meeting on Tuesday would be "one more step in the process of close Quad coordination on the issue of China's WTO accession."

Ms. Barshefsky added, however, that "President Clinton and President Jiang had a productive exchange of views on China's WTO accession in their recent bilateral meeting in Manila."

"The president underscored the desirability of China's accession, but stated it could only take place on a commercially meaningful basis," she said, "and Mr. Jiang indicated that he understood fully the requirements for membership."

Sir Leon said he planned once again to ask other major WTO members to allow Beijing to meet only some WTO conditions at first, with a promise to phase in other trade liberalization steps.

Renato Ruggiero, director-general of the WTO, said in an interview Sunday that the China accession talks "continue to be difficult" but that there was "a growing political consensus that China and its WTO partners have to do everything possible to finish the negotiations in 1997."

A senior Japanese official, meanwhile, stressed Sunday that many WTO members were eager for China to join. But he belittled Sir Leon's call for a new push, saying "Sir Leon Brittan was not

See WTO, Page 13

China Defers Plan to Ban U.S. Imports

Reuters

BEIJING — China said Sunday it would delay by one month its plan to ban imports of some U.S. goods in retaliation for American penalties on purchases of Chinese textiles.

China had threatened to impose a temporary ban on imports of some U.S. textiles, farm goods and alcoholic drinks starting Tuesday.

The delay was due to plans for further talks and to a pledge by the United States to review the issue, the official Xinhua news agency quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation as saying.

The United States slapped penalties of $19 million on Chinese textile imports in September, saying Beijing was shipping its products through third countries to avoid quota restrictions.

Beijing had said last month it would temporarily halt imports of some U.S. products if the penalties were not withdrawn.

The two sides held four days of talks in Beijing on the subject last week. No agreement was reached, but they promised to resume discussions later this month.

European Bank Pursues Refund Over a Giveaway

International Herald Tribune

Christmas is still only about two weeks away, but the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is already lined up at the return window of the National Property Fund of Slovakia.

In August 1995, the international development bank for Eastern Europe paid $60 million to bail out the troubled launch of global depositary receipts by Slovnaft, the country's monopoly petrochemical refiner. The rescue cost it 1,000 koruny ($36.37) a share and gave it a 10.5 percent stake in a company that grossed about $1 billion last year.

But a few months later, the National Property Fund essentially gave Slovnaft away, selling a controlling 39 percent interest to company managers at 165 koruny a share. The managers were given 10 years to pay back the fund, and their dividends more than cover the annual installments. They were also allowed to deduct any capital investments from their debt to the fund.

Now, with Slovnaft under management control, the European bank says the shares are unsalable and it wants its money back.

"Clearly, 1,000 crowns was an exaggerated price," its senior banker for Slovakia, Jiri Heubner, told a Slovak newspaper. "That's not a free market; that's a fixed market."

Economic Speed Bumps

Is the economic miracle over? Or is it just beginning?

Since its split from the Czech Republic, Slovakia's robust economic performance has continued to surprise. Gross domestic product is growing at nearly a 7 percent annual rate, among the highest of the former Communist countries, and its inflation rate of 5.3 percent is half that of the Czech Republic's and the region's lowest.

Tight money and a low budget deficit have helped Bratislava meet more of the Maastricht treaty's criteria on European public debt than some European Union member states. In fact, despite his populist rhetoric, Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar's three governments have adhered to a regimen of slashing state spending and subsidies and rampant privatization. Almost 80 percent of gross domestic product comes from privately controlled companies.

The economy is riding high on an export platform that it once claimed kept it subjugated to the Czechs in Czechoslovakia: transforming raw materials from the former Soviet Union into semifinished goods and light engineering products exported westward.

But now Bratislava has a stubborn trade deficit, wages are rising rapidly — at a annual 9.7 percent rate in the manufacturing sector — and the koruna has remained fairly steady against its dollar-Deutsche mark peg.

Analysts warn that unless Slovak companies invest soon in equipment to upgrade production quality, the country will lose its competitive advantage. Unfortunately, they say, the government's distaste for traditional methods of privatization, its lack of support for well-regulated markets, its political war against the parliamentary opposition, the free press and President Michal Kovac, and its wavering enthusiasm for joining NATO and the European Union have scared away the foreign capital that Slovakia's industrial owners lack.

But the high cost of bank credit, says Ivan Gransky of Creditanstalt Securities Ltd., should lead to a wave of initial public offerings and new capital issues on the Bratislava bourse in the next year or two, as companies tap the market for growth capital.

"These are companies with international ambitions and whose performance the market will have been able to measure by the time they launch," Mr. Gransky said.

BRATISLAVA NOTEBOOK

Peter S. Green

CYBERSCAPE

Network Computers: For Now, Only for Business

By Paul Floren
Special to the Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — It was only 14 months ago that the concept of the network computer was introduced to the public by Lawrence Ellison, chairman of Oracle Corp. In the following months, many of the big names in the computer industry — including International Business Machines Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. — lined up behind Oracle's idea.

The first machines are now being produced, and some were on display last month at Comdex, the computer-industry trade show in Las Vegas.

But the vision has changed: It is companies, not consumers, who are expected to buy them.

Mr. Ellison's idea was that, for most consumers, personal computers are too difficult to use and too expensive to buy and maintain. Rather than buy a personal computer costing $2,000 to $3,000, he said, people could pay as little as $500 for a device with a microprocessor and good picture and sound capabilities but little memory. Such a machine would connect to big server computers where programs and data would be stored. People could view movies or do home banking and shopping without having to learn complicated programs or configure peripheral devices.

But that is not how things seem to be working out.

"Basically, the network computer as it is being brought out by IBM, LG Electronics, WYSE and others is really targeted at the business marketplace," said Bruce Stephen, a vice president at the research company International Data Corp.

Phil Hester, an IBM vice president, said network computers would eventually end up in homes as well as offices, but only after telecommunications improved and programs were developed that made them compelling to consumers.

Meanwhile, Oracle, Sun, IBM and their allies are hoping to use the so-called NCs to wrest control of the computer industry from Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp., whose microprocessors and software set the standards for most users.

When Mr. Ellison first raised the concept, Intel and Microsoft largely dismissed the idea, but in recent months they have softened their opposition.

Mr. Stephen said companies were looking for lower-cost computing, and that this was creating changes in the computer industry.

Philippe Kahn, chairman of Starfish Software Corp., a small company that makes network software, said that Intel and Microsoft had started to talk about the cost of ownership and inexpensive designs for PCs.

But both companies have been reluctant to embrace the network computer because, according to Mr. Kahn, "They want to sell big processors that let them take advantage of all the investments they have made in those factories that have cost billions and billions of dollars to put up and use, and they are committed to those factories."

But Bill Gates, Microsoft's chairman, thinks that many proponents of the network computer are just trying to increase their own sales. "We've also had various attempts to recentralize computing, to go back to the time sharing days," he said. Development had to do with "people who want to sell expensive servers," he said.

Such companies as IBM and Sun want to sell server computers.

Andrew Grove, the chairman of Intel, said this year at Comdex that the consumer market was going to be his company's focus for growth in coming years.

Network computers are unlikely to be useful in the home market for many years, he and executives of other companies said, because public communications systems are too slow to allow programs and multimedia data to flow to peoples' homes.

But private corporate networks known as "Intranets," do not have this problem, and so the computer industry is focusing on them.

Ed Caldwell, vice president of Digital Semiconductor, a unit of Digital Equipment Corp., has an idea for the network computer: "What if you had one of these in every hotel room?"

Instead of carrying around a personal computer, he said, executives could use a wallet-size card to access their personal information, which would be held on a server computer connected to the hotel by high-speed telecommunications lines.

"It's easier to wire up hotels than it is homes," he said.

Digital has developed and produces the microprocessor that will be at the heart of the network computers to be made by LG Electronics Inc. and others. The chips cost $30 to $40, Mr. Caldwell said, less than a third the price of Intel's processors.

Digital is also working closely with Oracle.

LG Electronics has developed an network computer which aimed at business users. The machines will go on sale in March for about $650.

Internet address: Cyberscape@iht.com

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Dec. 6

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Frankfurt	1.5338	2.5225	—	0.2957	0.1009*	0.8915	4.8511*	1.1888	1.3654*	1.125	1.1972*
London (c)	1.6417	—	2.5286	0.5333	2.498.26	2.30a	53.1158	2.1443	185.68a	2.2332	213.044
Madrid					Closed						
Milan	1,571.30	2,570.58	988.90	292.26	—	891.88	47.884	1,167.20	13.655	1,117.20	11.759
New York (b)	—	1.6475a	1.5465	5.2215	1,526.00	1.7347	91.89	1.3315	112.90	1.3591	130.255
Paris	5.176	8.5145	3.2793	—	0.3407*	3.5928	0.1638	3.9916	4.614*	3.7964	4.072*
Tokyo	112.60	184.34	72.45	21.46	0.735	64.68	3.5646	85.59	—	93.02	8.8616
Toronto	1.3591	2.2260	0.8788	0.2603	0.0892*	0.7824	0.0431*	1.0351	1.2127*	—	1.061*
Zurich	1.3115	2.1553	0.8491	0.2514	0.0859*	0.7562	4.1181*	—	1.1627*	0.9656	1.017*
1 ECU	1.212	0.7977	1.9333	6.5333	1,917.23	2.1682	20.3457	1.4357	141.563	1.2707	142.228
1 SDR	1.4464	0.8782	2.2135	7.4764	2,194.31	2.4815	45.8643	1.5788	162.845	1.3425	N.Q.

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.
a. To buy one pound: b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	247.84	Mex. peso	7.887	S. Afr. rand	4.658
Australian $	1.255	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4235	S. Kor. won	830.90
Austrian sch.	10.775	Hung. forint	163.64	Norw. krone	6.417	Swed. krona	6.742
Brazil real	1.0345	Indian rupee	35.76	Phil. peso	26.59	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3313	Indo. rupiah	2348.3	Polish zloty	2.87	Thai baht	25.55
Czech koruna	27.49	Irish £	0.6058	Port. escudo	154.78	Turkish lira	103407
Danish krone	5.8628	Israeli shek.	3.2725	Russ ruble	5524.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.392	Kuw dinar	0.2985	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	472.50
Fin. markka	4.5754	Malay. ring.	2.5186	Sing. $	1.3986		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6452	1.6439	1.6425	Japanese yen	111.62	111.14	110.69
Canadian dollar	1.3537	1.3515	1.3495	Swiss franc	1.2913	1.2876	1.2842
Deutsche mark	1.5284	1.5256	1.5228				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Traders Say the Worst Is Over as Bonds Try to Regain Their Balance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Despite the Treasury market's violent sell-off last week, investors are not looking for more big losses next week.

They view the losses as a necessary correction after the big gains bonds posted over recent months, but they think the market has gotten past the worst of that correction.

The market will get some important numbers this week, including the November producer price index on Wednesday and the November consumer price and retail sales reports Thursday.

But traders will be more interested in what consumers are up to this month, traditionally the heavy shopping time of the year, and they say the reports next week are unlikely to have a big impact on prices, barring a surprise on inflation. "The one thing the Street can't handle is bad inflation news," a trader said.

Treasury prices started to fall Wednesday when the Federal Reserve System failed to announce the permanent purchase of notes and bonds the market had been waiting; that led dealers to start

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

dumping securities they had been hoping to sell to the Fed.

The sell-off worsened Thursday amid widespread profit-taking by investors. But prices hit their lows for the week in overseas trading Friday after the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said late Thursday that the course of U.S. inflation was still "uncertain," and he hinted that Fed policymakers were also concerned about speculative excesses in the markets.

The comments sent bond prices tumbling, but a weaker-than-expected report on U.S. jobs growth reined in the decline. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed Friday 16 basis points higher from a week ago at 6.51 percent.

Gary Thayer, senior economist at A.G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis, said the past couple of days had been a normal correction after a good run in the market. "The fundamentals are still looking pretty good," he said. "We have slow growth and low inflation."

The Fed chairman's comments, he said, probably deepened the correction. "I anticipate over the near term that the yield on the long bond will stay relatively low until we get some sign of inflationary problems," Mr. Thayer said.

The November jobs report, released Friday, confirmed that economic activity was slowing, and participants see Fed policy remaining on hold for the next few months, in spite of the jump in November wages and Mr. Greenspan's warning that he was not relaxing his watch on inflation.

"Even after today's sell-off, you'll find most investment people are still pretty optimistic," Gerald Thunelius, a portfolio manager at Dreyfus Corp., said Friday.

Mr. Thunelius said he viewed the 6.62 percent level at which the bond was auctioned last month as "fair value," and he predicted Treasury prices would hover around current levels "for a while."

He said foreign bond markets led the U.S. bond market down in January, and he added that although many market participants see the economies of Germany and other European countries mired in recessions for some time to come, he saw some signs of strength now.

The Treasury market has been able to attract heavy buying from overseas because the dollar has been strong and U.S. yields have looked attractive compared with yields in Europe and Japan. But if European economies start picking up, yields should rise and investors might decide to keep their money at home.

(Bridge News, NYT)

Markets' Euphoria Yields to Caution

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The joy of the year-end holidays has come and gone for financial markets. Until the new year, investors' caution will keep the major markets moving sideways at best, according to analysts surveying the panic sell-off last week.

The global trading frenzy was ignited by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who questioned whether "irrational exuberance" was inflating stock prices. The markets were calmed only by news that U.S. unemployment rate rose in November — signaling that the Fed was not about to act on its worries by raising interest rates.

But analysts say they doubt that either the record-high stock prices or the near record-low yields in bond markets seen before the shakeout will be tested in the few weeks remaining until the end of the year.

Mr. Greenspan's comments knocked "some of the froth out of markets, but not completely," said James Fralick of Morgan Stanley & Co.

Citing a remark by the president of the Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, as indicating no imminent cut in German interest rates, Mr. Fralick said that leading central bankers were signaling investors "not to be carried away, to be more cautious."

For David Hale at Zurich Kemper Financial in Chicago, the global sell-off showed that "markets are vulnerable because they have priced in all the good news, leaving no margin for error."

In his view, Mr. Greenspan was warning investors "that the price of restraining U.S. inflation will mean a squeeze on profits next year" because wages are accelerating and global competition is reducing the ability of companies to pass these on as higher prices.

The fear at the Fed, he added, is that "too much profit growth next year is already factored into stock prices."

Simon Crane, a trading adviser in London, said: "Developments in stock prices will be the driving force." But he did not predict a huge impact in bond prices, "especially now that they are well below their highs." Money fleeing the stock markets would seek the relative safety of bonds, he said, particularly given the small likelihood of any near-term rise in official rates in the United States or Germany and a good chance of further cuts in Italy, Spain and Sweden.

Jan Loeys at J.P. Morgan & Co. warned that through year-end, financial institutions obliged to value holdings at market values, rather than purchase price, were likely to use any recovery in prices as an opportunity to lighten highly leveraged positions.

But he predicted that European bond prices would improve next year.

The big question is what will happen in the exchange markets, given that neither the United States nor Germany is likely to adjust official rates soon. The dollar hit a high for the year at 1.5605 Deutsche marks last week.

Mark Cliffe of HSBC Markets said he expected the dollar to trade between 1.53 DM and 1.55 DM until the end of the year. But he warned the EU summit meeting Friday and Saturday in Dublin could change the outlook.

An agreement among the leaders on how to deal with a country running an excessive budget deficit after joining the planned monetary union could lessen the value of the mark, he said, because it would keep up expectations of union occurring on schedule. No agreement, which would indicate continued dispute over the single currency, could drive up the mark, he said.

The dollar itself could be buffeted by upcoming trade reports that are expected to show a widening U.S. deficit and a recovering Japanese surplus.

The current 2.25 percentage point advantage of short-term U.S. interest rates over the German rates is sufficient to keep the dollar moving ahead, Mr. Fralick said.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Dec. 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar				
232 Australia	6¾	11/15/06	97.5590	6.9200
Austrian Schilling				
221 Austria	5⅞	07/15/06	101.1000	5.8100
Belgian Franc				
177 Belgium	7	04/29/99	107.4100	6.5200
227 Belgium	9	03/28/03	120.4300	7.4700
British Pound				
97 Utd News Med		12/03/03	99.3750	
157 NTT	7¾	12/02/03	98.8750	7.4600
208 Irish Tsy	6.48	11/29/99	99.8150	6.4900
Canadian Dollar				
142 Canada	7	12/01/06	105.8200	6.6200
184 Canada	8	06/01/23	111.1500	7.2000
223 Canada	6¼	09/15/98	103.5792	6.0300
243 Canada	8¾	12/01/05	117.9520	7.4200
Danish Krone				
8 Denmark	8	03/15/06	109.5500	7.3000
20 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.7300	8.2800
33 Denmark	9	11/15/00	113½	7.9300
35 Denmark	8	11/15/01	110.7400	7.2200
37 Denmark	7	12/15/04	104.3900	6.7100
39 Denmark	7	11/15/07	101.9500	6.8700
40 Denmark	8	05/15/03	110¾	7.2200
48 Denmark	7	11/10/24	94.2500	7.4300
55 Denmark	6	12/10/99	103.4000	5.8000
62 Denmark	6	11/15/02	101.6500	5.9000
82 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6400	6.7500
102 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.3500	6.8400
119 Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.4000	5.8000
209 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	86.6000	6.9300
240 Real Kredit	6	10/01/26	86.5000	6.9400
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6	01/05/06	102.4620	5.8600
2 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	104.3280	5.9900
3 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	115.0200	7.1700
4 Germany	6½	10/14/05	105.8925	6.1400
5 Germany	8	01/21/02	114.3900	6.9900
6 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	108.3867	6.3400
7 Germany	5	05/21/01	102.3300	4.8900
9 Germany	5	08/20/01	102.0800	4.9000
10 Germany	6	02/16/06	102.4875	5.8500
11 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.9920	5.4800
12 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	111.7150	6.6000
13 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	103.0700	5.0900
15 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.9700	7.4800
16 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	112.5167	6.6700
17 Germany	8	07/22/02	114.8400	6.9700
19 Germany	7½	11/11/04	112.5771	6.6600
21 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	111.6850	6.6000
22 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	102.8800	4.9800
23 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	108.8600	6.3200
24 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	96.2629	6.4900
25 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	110.2940	6.4600
26 Treuhand	6¾	07/09/03	107.5367	6.1600
28 Germany	6½	07/15/03	106.8800	6.0800
29 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	106.8980	6.0800
30 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	116.0883	7.4500
31 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	107.8800	6.2600
32 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	105.3700	5.5800
34 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	113.4800	6.8300
36 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	115.1300	7.2700
38 Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.1600	3.4900
41 Germany	8½	02/20/01	115.0000	7.3900
42 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	108.2760	6.2300
43 Germany	6	09/15/03	104.4329	5.7500
47 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9067	5.1500
50 Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.2600	6.0600
51 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	106.2700	6.0000
52 Germany	7⅝	12/20/02	110.4833	6.4500
53 Germany	9	10/20/00	116.1680	7.7500
56 Germany	6	06/20/16	95.8800	6.2600
57 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.6450	6.3900
58 Germany	6⅝	07/15/04	107.9700	6.2500
59 Treuhand	6⅝	03/26/98	103.5600	5.9100
60 Germany	6⅞	09/15/99	107.7000	6.2700
63 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	103.9467	5.7700
64 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	105.0100	5.9900
65 Germany	7	12/22/97	103.8200	6.7400
66 Germany	8	09/22/97	103.6600	7.7200
67 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.4200	6.4600
68 Germany	9	01/22/01	116.7257	7.7100
70 Germany	7	01/13/00	108.6200	6.4400
71 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	111.1200	6.5200
73 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.9320	4.8600
74 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.1600	5.8200
75 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	103.0300	8.0100
78 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.8600	5.5400
83 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.2275	5.0900
85 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	101.7300	5.6500
88 Treuhand	6½	06/25/98	104.1100	5.8800
89 Treuhand	6¾	07/29/99	106.1200	5.8900
92 Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	103.8700	5.1700
93 Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	104.2600	6.1100
94 Germany	8½	08/21/00	114.1100	7.4500
99 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114.7920	7.6200
109 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	114.3800	7.6500
110 Germany	7½	10/20/97	103.6100	7.2400
115 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	103.4000	7.0100
126 Germany	8	03/20/97	101.3180	7.9000
130 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.7100	5.7900
133 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.3100	5.1300
134 Germany	6¾	05/02/03	107.5300	6.2800
144 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.4567	6.0400
149 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.8600	6.4300
159 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.9700	4.8600
179 Germany	5⅝	05/26/99	104.7300	5.4900
183 Germany	7⅜	02/21/00	110.8000	6.9900
185 Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	99.0410	8.3200
187 BA Credit Card	6	11/15/05	103.9653	5.7700
192 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.5700	6.4500
197 Germany	6⅛	01/20/98	103.3800	6.1700
199 Treuhand	5⅝	04/29/99	104.7200	5.4900
200 Germany	6½	01/02/99	105.7600	6.1500
206 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.7600	5.4200
212 Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	101.3800	6.2900
216 Freistate Bayern	6	10/30/06	100.6900	5.9600
218 Austria	7¼	05/03/07	110½	6.5600
224 BGB Fin Ireland	3¼	12/03/01	102.1250	3.1800
230 Germany	6¼	08/14/98	104.7833	6.0800
234 Denmark	5	10/16/01	101.6000	4.9200
237 German States	6¼	08/21/06	102.4700	6.1000
Dutch Guilder				
27 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2500	6.0000
76 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	112.8500	6.6500
79 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	102.2000	5.8700
87 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.40	7.7300
101 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	117.0000	7.4800
103 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	103.5000	5.5600
107 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115.0000	7.8300
108 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	112.0500	7.3600
112 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	110.4000	7.0200
114 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.9500	6.5500
117 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	113.4000	6.6100
120 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.9000	7.4000
122 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	101.9500	5.6400
135 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	110.8500	6.5400
137 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	109.5000	6.8500
138 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	109.1000	6.4200
140 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.6000	6.9100
150 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	107.3500	6.2900
161 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	114.0000	6.8000
165 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.9000	6.0800
168 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115¾	7.1300
175 Netherlands	7	08/15/99	107.6500	6.5000
202 Netherlands	8¼	05/01/00	114.0000	7.6800
203 Netherlands	zero	01/15/23	17.0500	7.0000
217 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.9500	7.0900
222 Netherlands	9	07/01/00	115¼	7.8100
229 Neth Bank NBC	zero	02/28/97	98.7152	5.6400
231 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.5500	6.2200
ECU				
77 France OAT	7	04/25/06	105.9600	6.6100
105 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	101.0450	4.9500
118 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.1100	5.7600
127 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	115¼	7.9200
132 France OAT	6	04/25/04	102.0000	5.8800
139 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.3300	4.9300
151 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	110.5400	6.7800
152 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.6500	6.9900
169 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.0000	8.3300
181 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	106.2400	6.3500
215 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	115⅛	7.1400
228 EIB	10	01/24/01	118.0000	8.4700
242 Italy	4.031	10/30/05	98.8900	4.0800
Finnish Markka				
186 Finland	7¼	04/18/06	107.1169	6.7700
French Franc				
96 France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	109.4000	6.1700
98 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	101.2700	5.4300
148 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	15.9600	7.2000
155 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	111.8800	6.4800
162 France OAT	6	10/25/25	92.5000	6.4900
163 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.8000	5.5900
170 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	108.4000	6.4600
190 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	118.3600	7.1800
210 France OAT	8½	04/25/23	124.6100	6.8200
213 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	109.6000	6.3900
226 France OAT	6½	10/25/06	106.1000	6.1300
249 France OAT	8½	12/26/12	124.4300	6.8300
Irish Punt				
219 Ireland	6½	10/18/01	100.4038	6.4700
Italian Lira				
233 Italy	9½	02/01/01	110.2000	8.6200
Japanese Yen				
180 Spain	3.10	09/20/06	104.1250	2.9800
250 World Bank	4½	12/22/97	104.1250	4.3200
Spanish Peseta				
86 Spain	10.15	01/31/06	121.0880	8.3800
111 Spain	8.80	04/30/06	112.4520	7.8300
154 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	114.3730	8.8300
176 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	108.5580	7.7400
204 Spain	8	05/30/04	107.4580	7.4400
246 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	118.0600	10.3800
247 Spain	10	02/28/05	119.2470	8.3900
Swedish Krona				
45 Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.9820	9.8200
113 Sweden	6	02/09/05	95.7370	6.2700
136 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	114.4620	8.9500
198 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	120.1710	8.5300
205 Sweden	6½	10/25/06	97.5230	6.6700
238 St. Goran Sec	7.35	11/01/10	98.7500	7.4400
U.S. Dollar				
14 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	78.3075	5.7500
18 Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	86.5000	7.6600
44 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	86.7500	7.4900
46 Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	86.2500	7.6800
49 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	64.2500	8.1700
54 Brazil 910.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	96.5000	6.9300
61 Brazil S.L.	6 11/16	04/15/12	74.7500	8.7800
69 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	76.8750	8.7800
72 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	73.8750	8.4600
80 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	105.7500	10.8700
81 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	50.4532	13.2500
84 Argentina	5⅜	04/01/01	122.5000	4.3878
90 Russia	9¼	11/27/01	99.7500	9.2700
91 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	64.1540	4.6800
95 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	64.2073	7.7900
100 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	76.3750	8.5100
104 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	73.8750	8.4600
106 EIB	zero	11/06/26	14⅛	6.7600
116 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	55.8750	11.9700
121 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	97.3750	7.0600
123 Ex-Im Bk Korea	6½	11/15/06	97.1446	6.6900
124 Mexico D	6.352	12/28/19	85.1250	7.4615
125 Poland	4	10/27/14	86.3924	4.6300
128 Italy	7	09/18/01	103.2500	6.7800
129 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	47.2500	6.8800
137 World Bank	5.68	09/27/99	108.3102	5.6600
141 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	96.7500	4.6500
143 Mexico	7 9/16	08/06/01	100.2400	7.5444
145 Sweden	5⅜	02/08/01	99.9500	5.3800
146 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	38.2436	5.8800
147 Poland	6½	10/27/24	97.3750	6.6800
153 Sweden	6½	03/04/03	102.1250	6.3600
156 Brazil S.L.	6 9/16	04/15/09	80.6250	8.1400
158 Argentina L	6⅜	03/31/23	76.5000	8.3300
160 Woolwich BS	5⅝	12/03/01	99.8000	5.5700
164 Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
166 Mexico C	6⅝	12/31/19	85.1250	7.4900
167 Mydfa Trust	6 9/16	09/15/07	85.7237	7.8012
171 Bay LB Zent	6½	11/19/01	101.7500	6.3900
172 Hypobank Ag		11/30/00	100.8750	
173 Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	105.0000	10.8300
174 Argentina	11	10/09/06	104.8750	10.4900
178 Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	104.0000	9.3800
182 Philippines Frx	8¾	10/07/16	104.8750	8.3400
188 Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	76.9452	5.2000
189 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	93.8750	8.9200
191 Mexico A	6.453	12/31/19	85.1250	7.5800
193 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	88.0000	8.2400
194 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	76.8750	8.7800
195 Italy	5.488	06/28/01	100.0900	5.4833
196 Venezuela S.A	6⅝	03/18/07	88.0000	7.5284
201 World Bank	8⅜	10/01/99	107.2500	7.8100
207 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	105.6250	6.7500
211 Sweden	zero	11/25/97	99.3631	0.6400
214 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	97.3750	4.6200
220 World Bank	4	11/16/98	96.8750	4.1300
225 Credit Lyonnais	6⅝	12/31/99	97.8800	6.7700
235 Citibank CCMT		12/10/08	99.5860	
236 Britain	6⅛	07/19/01	102.8750	6.5600
239 Ford Motor Cred	6⅛	12/03/99	100.3750	6.1000
241 Panama	3½	07/17/14	69.0801	5.0700
244 ROSE fund	5.80	11/29/01	99.9938	5.8004
245 Venantius	6¼	11/20/00	100.6250	6.2100
248 Korea Dev Bk	6⅝	11/21/03	100.6250	6.5800

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
American Express Bank	$300	2001	⅛	99.978	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.225%. Denominations $10,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Bank of Nova Scotia	$300	1999	1/16	99.951	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. Denominations $10,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
BPI Capital Finance	$150	perpt	1.95	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 2003. Fees 3.15%. Denominations $25,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale	$2,000	2001	3/16	99.795	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
First USA CCMT	$400	2006	0.12	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Morgan Stanley Group	$400	2001	0.15	99.78	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Philippine Airlines	$100	1999	2	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. Denominations $100,000. Payable in Jan. (AB Capital Markets.)
Standard Chartered Bank	$200	2006	0.40	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.40 over 3-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.90 over. Fees 0.375%. Denominations $100,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Leek Finance Nbr 1	£262.9	2037	0.07	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.07 over 3-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.20 over. Fees 0.10%. (UBS.)
Leek Finance Nbr 1	£428.6	2037	0.14	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.14 over 3-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 0.35 over. Also £74.8 million paying 0.33 over until 2002, 0.65 thereafter, and £28.3 million, paying 0.60 over until 2002, 1.10 thereafter. Fees 0.20%. Denominations £100,000. (UBS.)
San Paolo Leasint Receivables	ITL360,000	2000	0.05	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
San Paolo Leasint Receivables	ITL305,000	2002	0.08	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
San Paolo Leasint Receivables	ITL135,000	2005	0.15	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Int'l Finance Corp.	GDr12,100	1999	½	100.00	—	Below 3-month Athibor. Noncallable. Also 14.6 billion drachmas due 2000 and paying the same interest. Fees 0.20%. (Barclays Bank.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco Bandeirantes	$100	2004	10	99.9746	—	Interest will be 10% in first 3 years, 10¼% in following 2 years, thereafter 10½%. Redeemable at par from 1999. Fees 0.875%. (Westmerchant Bank.)
Banco BBA Creditanstalt	$100	1997	7¼	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Banco de Credito Nacional	$125	2004	9½	99.90	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at 99.70 in 1999. Fees 0.875%. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
Banco Fibra	$120	2004	10½	99.79	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at 99.44 in 1999. Fees 1%. (CS First Boston.)
BNG	$200	2000	5⅝	101.34	99.22	Reoffered at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Federal Housing Finance Board	$500	1999	6	100.00	—	Semiannually. Private placement callable at par in Dec. 1997. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Instituto de Credito Official	$500	2002	6	101.298	98.49	Reoffered at 99.673. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Israel	$200	2001	6⅛	101.232	98.75	Reoffered at 99.607. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Suedwestdeutsche LB Capital Markets	$250	1999	5¾	101.0275	99.32	Reoffered at 99.84. Noncallable. Fees 1¼%. (SBC Warburg.)
Swiss Bank Corp. Jersey	$100	1999	5¾	101.1375	99.38	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (SBC Warburg.)
Vodohospodarska Vystavba	$200	2006	7¼	99.691	99.50	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Spain	DM2,000	2007	5¾	101.01	97.25	Reoffered at 98.835. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. Payable in Jan. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
World Bank	£350	2000	zero	79.795	—	Yield 6.39%. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1½%. (Daiwa Europe.)
BGB Finance Ireland	FF500	2007	5.20	100⅜	—	Interest will be 5.20% until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 7%. Fees 0.375%. Payable in Jan. Denominations 100,000 francs. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Argentina	ITL600,000	2007	10	100¼	99.45	Reoffered at 99.45. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
Morgan Guaranty Trust	ITL1,000,000	2027	zero	13.00	99.80	Yield 7.04%. Noncallable. Proceeds 127 billion lire. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
UBS Finance	ITL2,500,000	2027	zero	12.55	100.15	Yield 7.16%. Reoffered at 11.65. Noncallable. Proceeds 367 billion lire. Fees 1%. Payable in Jan. (Credito Italiano.)
ABN-AMRO Bank	DF300	2006	6¼	102.21	98.40	Reoffered at 100.61. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 900 million guilders. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
De NIB	DF300	2007	5⅝	101.285	98.15	Reoffered at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (ING Barings.)
Nederlandse Waterschapsbank	DF250	2008	5⅝	101.34	97.56	Reoffered at 99.666. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank	ECU200	2001	5	101.474	99.00	Reoffered at 99.874. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
BGB Finance Ireland	Y13,400	2000	0.90	98.20	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.20%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Deutsche Bank London	Y10,000	1998	4.20	100⅛	—	Redemption at maturity will be in yen or in dollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Equity-Linked						
Zhenhai Refining & Chemical	$200	2003	open	open	—	Coupon indicated at 3 to 3½%. Redeemable in 2001 to yield 0.75 to 1¼ over Treasuries. Convertible at an expected 10 to 16 premium. Fees not disclosed. Terms to be set Dec. 12. (ING Barings.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 9-13

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Singapore:** World Trade Organization first ministerial meeting. Trade ministers from 127 countries meet to discuss various trade issues, including agriculture and automobiles. Monday to Friday.	**Dublin:** European Union leaders meet to discuss coordinating monetary policies. Friday to Saturday. **Frankfurt:** October capital-account figures. **Madrid:** November unemployment data. **Wiesbaden:** September trade data.	**Greensboro, North Carolina:** Robinson-Humphrey Co. Inc. sponsors its Textile and Apparel Conference. Wednesday and Thursday. **Washington:** The Annual National Conference on current Securities and Exchange Commission Developments. Tuesday and Wednesday.
Monday Dec. 9	**Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases its November wholesale price index; Machine Tool Builders Association releases figures for October machine tool orders.	**Basel, Switzerland:** Hans Tietmeyer, Bundesbank president, heads a monthly meeting of Group of 10 central bank governors. **Prague:** November inflation figures.	**Buenos Aires:** Portland Cement Manufacturers Association releases November cement delivery figures. **El Paso, Texas:** El Paso Energy Corp. holds meeting to vote on proposed $4 billion acquisition of Tenneco Energy.
Tuesday Dec. 10	**Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases figures on machine orders in October; Economic Planning Agency releases its monthly outlook on the economy.	**Bern:** Third-quarter gross domestic product figures. **Paris:** November household confidence survey. **Rome:** September industrial orders.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook releases its weekly retail sales index; National Association of Purchasing Management presents the Semiannual Economic Forecast conference call.
Wednesday Dec. 11	**Manila:** PCI Leasing & Finance Corp. lists on the stock exchange. **Tokyo:** October current-account figures. **Annual meetings:** Creative Technology, Singapore Technologies Industrial Corporation.	**Rome:** September trade data with EU nations and October trade figures with non-EU nations. **Paris:** November consumer prices. **St. Petersburg, Russia:** AO St. Petersburg Telephone Network shares are auctioned by the government.	**Washington:** Weekly report on mortgage applications; Labor Department reports the producer price index for November.
Thursday Dec. 12	**Jakarta:** PT Bank International Indonesia's shareholders meet to vote on the company's $523 million sale of rights shares and warrants. **Tokyo:** October figures on household spending.	**Bonn:** Jean-Claude Trichet, Bank of France president, talks about stability in Europe. **Copenhagen:** December consumer confidence **Madrid:** October industrial prices. **Rome:** August retail sales.	**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply; November retail sales; October business inventories and sales. **Various cities:** Retailers report sales for November.
Friday Dec. 13	**Sydney:** David Rowland, Lloyds of London chairman, speaks to the Australian British Chamber of Commerce on "Lloyds into the 21st Century." **Annual meeting:** ICI Australia Ltd.	**Copenhagen:** October manufacturing orders and sales. **Dublin:** European Monetary Institute holds press conference to present designs for euro banknotes. **Madrid:** November consumer price index.	**Ann Arbor, Michigan:** The University of Michigan releases its index of consumer sentiment for December. **Atlanta:** Atlanta Federal Reserve's survey of manufacturing conditions. **Houston:** Baker Hughes weekly survey of active oil and gas drilling rigs.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,381.94	6,521.70	—2.14
DJ Util.	231.48	235.68	—1.78
DJ Trans.	2,274.16	2,290.82	—0.73
S & P 100	717.33	733.39	—2.19
S & P 500	739.60	757.02	—2.30
S & P Ind	868.47	886.63	—2.05
NYSE Cp	390.15	398.43	—2.08
Nasdaq Cp	1,286.29	1,292.61	—0.49
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,276.70	21,020.36	—3.54
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,963.00	4,058.00	—2.34
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,810.06	6,016.67	—3.43
France			
CAC 40	2,240.72	2,315.66	—3.24
Germany			
DAX	2,791.96	2,845.52	—1.88
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	13,102.73	13,393.93	—2.17
World			
MSCIP	824.39	833.62	—1.11

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Dec. 6	Nov. 29
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.42
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5¾	5 13/16
3-month interbank	6⅛	6⅛
France		
Intervention rate	3.20	3.20
Call money	3¼	3¼
3-month interbank	3¼	3 5/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.08	4.50
3-month interbank	3.24	3.25

Gold	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	370.25	371.30	- 0.28

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.39	6.41	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	5.89	5.98	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	5.77	5.81	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.34	7.52	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.08	5.07	6.38	5.05
Italian lire	7.36	7.44	10.45	7.35
Danish kroner	5.70	5.82	6.51	5.70
Swedish kronor	5.75	5.77	8.55	5.75
ECUs, long term	6.09	6.17	7.50	6.07
ECUs, mdm term	5.12	5.17	6.56	5.12
Can. $	5.75	5.55	7.41	5.54
Aus. $	7.24	7.22	9.04	7.09
N.Z. $	7.29	7.36	9.37	7.04
Yen	1.87	1.87	2.78	1.76

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Dec. 5

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nas$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nas$
Straights	118.6	712.9	495.1	1,743.3
Convert.	—	47.6	208.0	311.4
FRNs	228.8	438.4	988.5	822.2
ECP	13,137.9	8,691.0	7,046.1	7,079.9
Total	13,485.3	9,889.9	8,737.7	9,956.8

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nas$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nas$
Straights	16,219.7	24,170.6	51,348.1	30,803.8
Convert.	642.8	593.0	3,256.6	2,959.5
FRNs	12,258.7	5,307.1	42,264.8	5,537.5
ECP	12,822.4	14,795.2	20,493.7	27,410.6
Total	41,943.6	44,865.9	117,363.2	66,911.4

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5½	5½	5 9/16
Deutsche mark	3¼	3¼	3¼
Pound sterling	6⅛	6 5/16	6 7/16
French franc	3 5/16	3½	3½
ECU	4¼	4 5/16	4 5/16
Yen	⅛	5/16	5/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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SHORT COVER

German Employers Criticize Deal

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Employers in Germany's metal industry criticized on Sunday a regional wage deal reached last week but admitted that it now set the tone for further negotiations in other regions.

Gesamtmetall, the metalworking industry employers federation, had held a board meeting to discuss a pay deal in the state of Lower Saxony that failed to implement a new law allowing employers to cut sick pay to 80 percent from 100 percent.

Werner Stumpfe, president of Gesamtmetall, said the Lower Saxony wage deal had been "very disappointing" in that it would not allow most employers in the industry to reduce their costs. "But realistic as we are, we recognize that this agreement leaves the other regions no chance of distancing themselves from it in any significant respect."

Rockwell Completes Sale to Boeing

SEAL BEACH, California (Bloomberg) — Rockwell International Corp. said Sunday it had completed the $3.2 billion sale of its aerospace and defense businesses to Boeing Co.

The chipmaker and maker of chip sets for fax and data modems also said that under the tax-free transaction its remaining assets had been organized into a new company. Those assets include its automation; avionics and communications; semiconductor systems; and automotive businesses. The new company will keep the Rockwell International Corp. name.

In Korea, Bosses Brace for Strikes

SEOUL (Bloomberg) — The Korea Employers Federation said companies would use substitute workers to continue production and if necessary, shut factories if union members engage in illegal strikes.

The statement on Saturday was a response to labor unrest, which began Tuesday after the government approved an overhaul of its labor laws for the first time in 43 years, recognizing an outlawed trade union but making it easier to fire workers.

"Management will not hesitate to charge illegal strikers with civil and criminal penalties," a federation spokesman said. "Their actions can result in considerable industrial loss and damage."

Italy Will Not Entice Car Buyers

BOLOGNA (Bloomberg) — Prime Minister Romano Prodi said the Italian government had no plans to offer incentives to consumers to revive Europe's third-largest car market.

Mr. Prodi, speaking Saturday at the opening of the Bologna Motor Show, put an end to speculation that the government would finance measures to persuade Italian drivers to turn in their old cars for new ones as France did in 1996 and 1995.

Mr. Prodi said the free market must govern the auto industry, adding that "the future of the nation does not lie in a drugging of the market," RAI television reported. He also said that the best cure for the economy was one of "rebalancing public accounts" and in "the credibility, certainty and continuity of development."

Behind France's Daewoo Fiasco, Public Doubt and Fear of Change

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

PARIS — Daewoo Electronics Co.'s failed effort to acquire Thomson Multimedia bared some deep-rooted French attitudes toward business and jobs that are slowing France's ability to adapt to new forms of international economic competition.

In damage-control statements after the government canceled the deal last week, French leaders seemed to be hoping that the fiasco would be a salutary shock to the French people and perhaps serve to eradicate, finally, grass-roots antipathy toward takeovers by foreign companies and foreign management — in this case, Asians for the first time in France.

Perhaps as much for French listeners as for the outside world, Finance Minister Jean Arthuis said that foreign investment was an essential element for success in the intensified competition and often painful modernization summed up by "globalization."

Explaining that wrenching change is often required to stay competitive with lower-wage countries, a government spokesman said that "France is a country that is open to the world and wants to develop international trade adapted to today's world."

France, he said, wants outside investments to create jobs to replace those that migrate to cheaper-wage countries. Such investment would also give a more innovative edge to French exports to offset imports and pay for France's own foreign investment.

There are signs that the bastions of traditional economic nationalism are crumbling in France. Long shunned by investors who feared political interference, France last year ranked just behind Britain as the main recipient of capital pouring into the European Union.

But the Daewoo episode was a major setback, showing just how much social resistance Mr. Juppe faces in trying to shake up assumptions about how business treats its employees.

Despite the clamor for new jobs to combat France's 12.6 percent unemployment, voters in Strasbourg vetoed a plan two months ago under which DHL, the international courier company, would have built an operations center there involving nearly 600 jobs. People had complained that night flights would disturb their sleep.

France's stiff resistance to government-led calls for business restructuring, analysts say, stems from two main factors: a lingering belief among French people that protectionism can preserve their lifestyles, and a current mood of disillusionment with ruling elites.

While French people are deeply pessimistic about their economic prospects, they also are increasingly reluctant to experiment with change, analysts say. Polls also show a tendency among French people to equate foreign ownership with layoffs.

Under the deal, Lagardere Group would have bought Thomson SA and sold Thomson Multimedia to Daewoo. Ironically, Daewoo had publicly pledged major investments in France, which would have resulted in the creation of at least 3,000 jobs. It would have been the biggest shot in the arm economically for France since Disney situated its European theme park just outside Paris in 1992.

Oil Countries Urge End to Trade Curbs

Reuters

GOA, India — Oil consuming and producing countries wrapped up three days of talks on Sunday with calls for emerging economies to help themselves by dismantling barriers to energy investment and trade.

But they remained divided over how to protect the environment without hampering economic growth.

Delegates to the fifth International Energy Conference here agreed to meet again next year in South Africa and to consider the formation of a world energy organization to collect data on demand and production and possibly coordinate a more unified global energy policy.

This year's talks put the spotlight on Asia. Rising energy import bills have severely hit countries like India, creating a difficult choice of whether to pass international price increases on to their consumers. "This is a dilemma for the entire developing world," Foreign Minister Inder Gujral of India said.

Asia is set soon to become the world's biggest energy consumer, ahead of North America.

Two of the world's biggest oil exporters, Saudi Arabia and Iran, told their customers that supplies were assured for now, but only if buyers could guarantee the right investment climate and free access to markets.

Concern over environmental damage from a rapid rise in fossil-fuel use left the producers and developing nations unmoved.

"Developing countries should not bear the excesses of the old polluting industrial order by curtailing their growth potential and energy demand," said Saudi Arabia's deputy minister of petroleum affairs, Abdulaziz ibn Salman al Saud.

GREENSPAN: *Fed Chairman Sought Only to Talk Markets Down, Not to Signal a New Rate Policy*

Continued from Page 1

[Mr. Rubin said Mr. Greenspan had merely asked a question about the level of the stock market, and not said that it had risen too far. "It is a very important distinction," he said.

[The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott called the stock market slide a testament to Mr. Greenspan's strength. "I've always been a little nervous about the Fed," the Mississippi Republican said Sunday.]

Federal Reserve officials are worried not just that a bursting bubble might do significant damage. The giddy level of stock prices also might make it hard for the Federal Reserve to cut short-term interest rates, should slower economic growth warrant such a move.

Policymakers would not want lower rates to send stock prices even higher. Nevertheless, they would take that risk if the economy appeared to be heading for a slump. But if the need for lower rates was a close call, the level of stock prices could tip the Federal Reserve decision against a move.

Officials are not thinking of raising rates to deal with the stock market because, along with generally good economic conditions, there is virtually no hint of a speculative bubble anywhere else in the U.S. economy. Many analysts say bond prices are about where they should be, and the other investment vehicle often used for speculation — real estate — shows no sign of being generally overvalued.

The problem for the Federal Reserve is that monetary policy and interest rates are a blunt instrument, not well suited for surgical strikes. Mr. Greenspan's comments noted the difficulty of separating solid underlying values from bubbles.

"How do we know when irrational exuberance has unduly escalated asset values, which then become subject to unexpected and prolonged contractions as they have in Japan over the past decade?" he asked in a speech.

"We as central bankers need not be concerned if a collapsing financial asset bubble does not threaten to impair the real economy, its production, jobs and price stability," he added. "Indeed, the sharp stock market break of 1987 had few negative consequences for the economy."

In other words, a large correction in the stock market might not hurt all that much. But Mr. Greenspan, as a cautious central banker, immediately said: "We should not underestimate or become complacent about the complexity of the interactions of asset markets and the economy." That means that, whatever happened in October 1987, the next time a large adjustment in stock prices occurs, no one can be sure the consequences will again be so benign.

In the wake of the 1987 slide, when the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks fell 30 percent over three weeks, the Federal Reserve flooded the banking system with money until markets stabilized. Three months later Mr. Greenspan cut short-term rates by a quarter-percentage point to reassure investors and traders that if another financial shoe dropped, the Federal Reserve was still on the job.

The initial impact of his comments was substantial worldwide, but in New York, the Dow Jones industrial average finished Friday with less of a loss than it registered Monday, when there was no nudge from him.

TRADE: *WTO to Grapple With Workers' Rights*

Continued from Page 1

relationship between respect for basic labor standards and the operations of the global trading system.

The confederation says that rivalry between developing countries for investment and exports is pushing them to undercut each others' production costs by repressing workers and banning unions.

"Without universal respect for basic human rights at work, which enable working men and women to struggle for a better deal," Mr. Jordan said, "the multilateral trading system constructed by the WTO will become unenforceable."

The U.S.-led group that is lobbying for the WTO to take up the issue of workers' rights says the lack of observance by developing countries gives them an unfair advantage and violates accords on human rights.

But countries that oppose inclusion of the issue in the WTO mandate said that it was a disguised form of protectionism and that any such concerns should be handled only by the International Labor Organization. The labor group lacks effective powers of enforcement, however.

Delegates said countries that strongly oppose the social clause include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Tanzania, Mexico and Brazil.

Tungky Ariwibowo, the Indonesian Industry and Trade Minister, said: "Indonesia will reject the inclusion of social issues, such as human rights and labor standards, because the discussion of such matters is not the responsibility of the WTO, but of the ILO."

Decision-making in the WTO is by consensus, and we will reject the wishes of some countries to enforce their will."

Despite the seemingly immovable positions on the issue, a number of participants attending the Singapore meeting said that an acceptable compromise could still be found.

Renato Ruggiero, director-general of the WTO, said Sunday that he was confident common ground could be established on the issue so that an agreed-on statement could be included in the final declaration by the ministers on Friday.

Some analysts said that some of the heat might be removed from the debate because divisions were not strictly between developed and developing countries.

For example, delegates said Argentina, Chile and Uruguay support a role for the WTO in encouraging respect for core labor standards, while Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Germany and Spain are said to be opposed.

While some analysts suggested that Japan, Australia and New Zealand had adopted their positions to avoid offending major economic partners in Asia, a senior Japanese official said Sunday that Tokyo was being realistic.

"We do not want to see other practical agreements sacrificed because of labor and trade," he said.

Mr. Stoler of the U.S. trade office indicated that Washington was ready to be flexible in the interests of forging a consensus on the issue.

He said that although the Clinton administration still wanted the World Trade Organization to set up a panel to investigate the link between trade and labor standards, "realistically we may have to settle for more of a cooperative attitude with the ILO."

WTO: *EU Trade Chief to Push for China Talks*

Continued from Page 11

in Manila when we talked about China at the APEC summit, and now he wants to be in the picture because he feels left out, and you can quote me on that."

Beijing appeared to signal a hard line on WTO membership Sunday, with a senior Chinese analyst telling Reuters that China was not prepared to concede on its demand to enter the world trade body as a developing country, meaning on easier terms than are being demanded by Washington.

Pei Changhong, head of the foreign economy and trade department of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was quoted by Reuters saying that "opening up requires a process. It is a fact that China is a backward country and must protect some parts of its economy. The demands on us must not be too harsh."

China, in turn, is sending an observer delegation led by Long Yongtu, assistant minister of foreign trade, to the meeting of 127 WTO member nations that begins here on Monday.

While the talks here will cover a wide range of issues, from agriculture, basic telecommunications and textiles to prospects for tackling "new issues" such as trade and the environment, investment, antitrust policy, and labor standards, the greatest hopes are for an information technology accord.

An information-technology accord would aim to abolish tariffs on products ranging from computer software and hardware to semiconductors and telecommunications equipment. The United States is seeking a broad agreement, but Sir Leon is unhappy with exclusions of products such as fiber optic cables, photocopiers, capacitors and graphic display tubes.

Several Asian countries, meanwhile, want to include a number of consumer-electronics products, while Washington and Brussels have agreed to keep them out.

Despite their differences, U.S. and EU officials said they thought it was possible to achieve a critical mass of about 30 countries in an information-technology deal.

Ms. Barshefsky reacted Sunday to a recent statement from the French trade minister, Yves Galland, that it would be "impossible" to seal an information-technology accord in Singapore. "I can't figure out what the French want," she said.

In separate talks aimed at achieving a global pact to liberalize trade in basic telecommunications services, Japanese, U.S. and EU officials said that while they did not expect a breakthrough this week, they hoped delegates at the meeting here would make enough progress to pave the way for a deal by the February deadline. On Monday, the United States will host a meeting of some 30 nations to discuss telecommunications.

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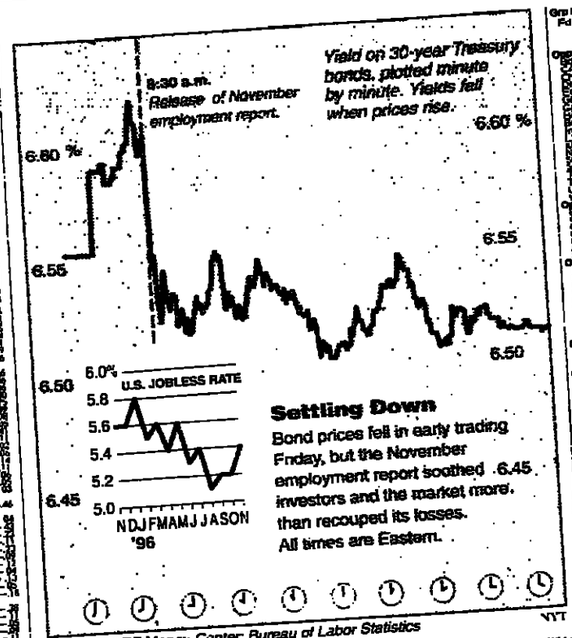
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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Dec. 6



Sources: KRF Money-Center; Bureau of Labor Statistics

هكذا من الأصل

Prize in a Flawed Package

Whatever their results so far this year, these companies have stocks trading at prices below market levels. But they also have assets that may draw corporate courters — and give their depressed stocks a lift.

Company, symbol	Business	Year-to-date return	Attractive asset	Price/earnings ratio	Friday close
Dayton Hudson DH	Retailing	67.86%	Target, its well-run national discount chain.	17.32	$39.50
Kansas City Southern KDU	Railroads, financial services	8.20%	The Janus and Berger families of mutual funds.	17.22	$47.875
United Biscuits UTBTY	Snack foods	-14.34%	Its popular brand of cookies and crackers, such as the McVities line in Britain.	14.12	$3.397

Source: Analysts reports: Bloomberg Financial Markets

The New York Times

Some Weak Stocks Have Strong Assets

By Michael Brush
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although U.S. stocks fell a bit last week, the long bull market has posed a chronic problem: With so many issues at such high levels, where is an investor to put new money?

One answer is to look for "scratch and dent" companies — those whose troubles have led the bull to ignore them — that contain valuable assets of interest to other businesses. The combination of

INVESTING

a depressed stock price and an attractive but not obvious takeover target can spell big returns if a buyout materializes.

Just ask shareholders of Loctite Corp., which last year sold $785 million worth of adhesives used in cars, furniture and other items. Despite a mediocre performance that left its stock price languishing in the $45 range for the past two years, a takeover effort that began in October has rewarded Loctite shareholders with a gain of 36 percent over that amount.

The buyout move came from Henkel KGaA, a privately held German chemical company that initially bid $57.75 a share and, fearing rival bids, offered $61 Wednesday. Loctite's board accepted the $1.3 billion all-cash deal Thursday.

Such a value was hard for Wall Street to perceive. Loctite has been suffering because of sluggish economic growth in Europe, where the company made about 40 percent of its sales and 56 percent of its profits in 1995. Chris Nadai of the investment advisory firm David L. Babson & Co. said the company had also been having trouble refreshing its product line enough to bring back the 15 percent annual growth in sales it enjoyed until a few years ago.

But for Henkel, which is also in the glue business and already held 33 percent of Loctite, the price made sense. Loctite's sales force, global reach and brand name should enhance Henkel's business.

"It would be hard to duplicate the sales force and penetration rates for the product," said Robert Urquhart, portfolio manager for PNC Bank Corp.'s Chestnut Street Exchange fund. "When a company has a position that would be difficult to duplicate, it has some intrinsic value, and that value does not go away because the company has some interim problems."

Where can investors find future Loctites? No one knows for sure, and betting on such companies is risky. But a look around turns up some candidates.

Michael Jones, a portfolio manager at Clover Capital Equity Value fund, considers United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC of Britain one. Competing against such giants as RJR Nabisco Inc., the seller of McVities, a brand of cookies and crackers popular in Britain, and other well-known brands in Europe and Australia "doesn't have the critical mass to get eye-level shelf space in the supermarkets," said Mr. Jones, who owns shares.

The company is trading at just 14.1 times 1997 earnings, while the average multiple for the companies in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index is 20.6. The price and the well-known brands make United Biscuits a takeover candidate in a time of consolidation in the food sector, Mr. Jones said.

He said the stock could double in a buyout. "When you look at comparable deals, the market value is in the $6 to $8 range," he said. United Biscuit's American depository receipts closed up 5 cents at $3.297 on Friday in New York.

Another company with cloaked but attractive assets is Dayton Hudson Corp. Despite the strength of its Target discount chain, the retailer has been hampered by weak results at its Marshall Field's and Mervyn's department stores.

"I've always seen the potential for this company to be broken up to unleash the value of the extremely well-run Target chain store," said Tim Ghriskey, the head of the value-equities team at Dreyfus Corp., whose funds own Dayton Hudson shares. "But the culture of this company is very strong, and it resists the idea of breaking up."

Another possibility, Kansas City Southern Industries Inc., can be found in the consolidating financial-services sector. It operates a railroad and owns majority stakes in the Janus and Berger families of mutual funds.

Many such conglomerates trade at a discount because the market often values different businesses less when lumped in one company. Kansas City Southern is also covered by railroad analysts, not financial analysts — and it is the mutual funds, particularly the large Janus family, that may lure buyers.

"Janus is certainly a good brand name with a distinctive investment style in a rapidly consolidating business," said Larry Sondike of Franklin Mutual Advisors. "It would be an attractive acquisition for someone looking to fill a hole in their domestic-equity growth funds."

A Tell-All Service for Bond Traders

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When stocks trade in the United States, it is almost always easy for any interested observer to see the price and volume of trading. But when it comes to bonds, it is not so easy.

Now an upstart company is trying to change that. Intervest, which has been operating a small electronic trade system, has reached a deal to allow its quotes and trades to be seen by all subscribers to Bloomberg Business News, a financial news service. The plan will be announced Monday, but it is already being offered to institutional investors.

Most bonds are traded over the counter through a handful of brokerage firms that serve as dealers in the various bond markets.

Getting a quote from such dealers is not hard for an institutional investor, but it is not easy to know how large a markup is being taken on a particular bond.

In part, that is because the bond market dwarfs the stock market in number of issues. About 7,000 stock issues are traded in the United States, much greater than the number of separate Treasury issues that can be traded. There are several times that many corporate bond issues available for trading, and municipal bond issues outstanding number more than a million. But most of those rarely trade.

The vast majority of bond trading takes place through dealers who do not report trades to the public. Some, but not nearly all, corporate bonds trade on the New York Stock Exchange and on other exchanges.

But those trades are often for small amounts, not institutional-size orders.

Intervest says that under its system, commissions will be lower than the markups charged by brokers and that some of the commissions will be rebated to allow customers to offset all or part of the cost of their Bloomberg machines.

Bloomberg will also enable institutional investors who enter their portfolio into the machine — on a confidential basis — to be automatically notified if someone is expressing interest in buying a bond in that portfolio.

It will allow the investor to be notified if someone has simply asked to buy a bond with characteristics, such as maturity and credit quality, that match a bond in the portfolio.

The system is to handle any bond, whether government, corporate or municipal.

Intervest is mostly owned by its president, Larry Fondren, a former insurance industry executive and consultant. Minority investors include EOS Partners, a New York venture capital firm, and Dawney, Day, a British brokerage firm.

The hope is that the Intervest system will mirror the success of Instanet in the stock market. That system, open only to institutions and brokerage firms, has grown rapidly. It allows institutions to trade directly with each other or to brokers using the system.

Wall Street Gripes Over Huge Bonuses

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rumble from Wall Street these days is more than just the sound of charging bulls. It is also the noise of griping and grumbling — about some of the fattest bonuses in history.

Most bonuses will not be set until later this month, but they will rise significantly. Most investment firms are planning increases of 30 percent to 40 percent, making for some gargantuan paychecks.

If Richard Fisher, chairman of Morgan Stanley & Co., gets a 30 percent increase, for example, his 1996 compensation, most of it bonus, will top $14 million. Each of the nearly 200 partners of Goldman, Sachs & Co. are expected to get bonuses of well over $6 million.

Altogether, several hundred Wall Street executives are expected to receive bonuses of $3 million or more, compensation specialists say.

Yet, on much of Wall Street, the mood is sour. Executives are fighting over how to divide the pie, and others are complaining that their colleagues are greedy.

Why all the dissension? In a word: pride. As news leaks out about who is likely to get what, many executives are paying more attention to the new pecking order than to the size of their bonuses.

"Everybody knows what bonus everybody else got, and you are treated accordingly for the next 12 months," said a former managing director of one firm.

"It's one of the toughest times of the year," said John Mack, president of Morgan Stanley.

Wall Street's prosperity is sharpening the bickering. Total pretax profits for trading firms this year is estimated at $11.5 billion, up from the previous record of nearly $9 billion in 1993. All that cash has raised almost everybody's hopes, often to unrealistic heights. As competition for talent picks up, distribution of the year-end goodies becomes more uneven, creating resentment in many quarters. Here are some examples:

- Many old-timers bridle at sums lavished on young, up-and-coming traders.
- Some American executives watch enviously as former colleagues pull down giant bonuses at European firms.
- Traders in fixed-income securities fret over the gap between their bonus awards and those of their counterparts in stocks and mergers and acquisitions.

"You sometimes get more tough fighting over good years than you do in lean years," said Terry Connelly, head of investment banking at Cowen & Co.

Jeffrey Bell of the recruitment firm Russell Reynolds Associates predicted bonuses this year would rise an average of 30 percent. But, he added, they would vary widely from department to department and from individual to individual.

One factor driving the increases is the arrival of expansion-minded European powerhouses such as Deutsche Bank AG and Union Bank of Switzerland.

"The foreign banks know that they are now able to attract a caliber of athlete they could only dream about 10 years ago," John Rogan, managing director at Russell Reynolds, said, in part because the corporate culture at their American offices is becoming, well, so American.

Schwab Opens Web Investing to Foreigners

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Giving a new meaning to the term "global investing," Charles Schwab & Co., the largest U.S. discount brokerage, will start allowing foreign investors to buy and sell U.S. stocks and bonds through its site on the World Wide Web this week.

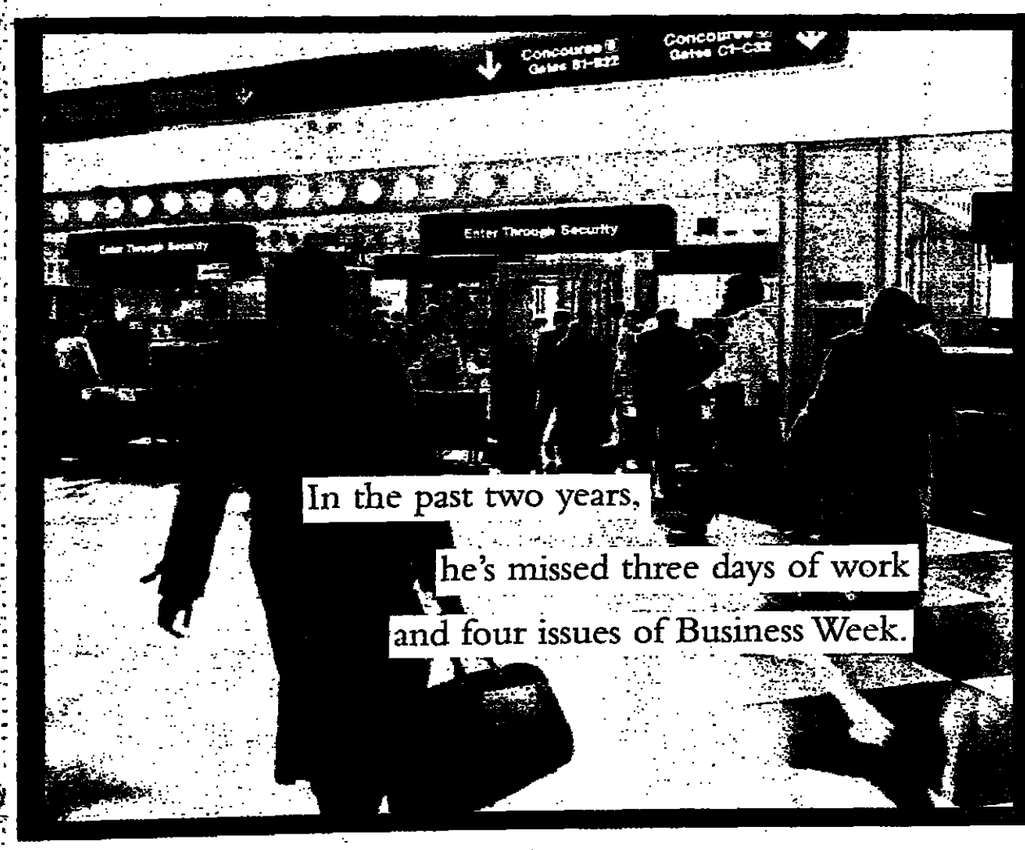
The move, announced Friday, could give a large lift to on-line securities trading, which has been gathering momentum since a handful of companies began allowing customers to trade on the Internet earlier this year.

Schwab estimates that 28 percent of its total trades are now placed on-line. But the bulk of those orders come via Schwab's proprietary software; the company said that only 100,000 of its nearly 4 million customers used its Internet site to trade. Since the company started Internet trading for its domestic customers in May, many foreign customers have expressed interest.

Currently, foreign investors get in touch with Schwab brokers, or use an automated telephone service. Using the Internet they can more easily keep track of their trades, check prices and have access to account statements.

Schwab is not the first broker to offer Internet trading to foreigners.

E*Trade Group Inc., which helped pioneer securities trading on the Internet, has accepted foreign customers since it opened for business on the World Wide Web in February.



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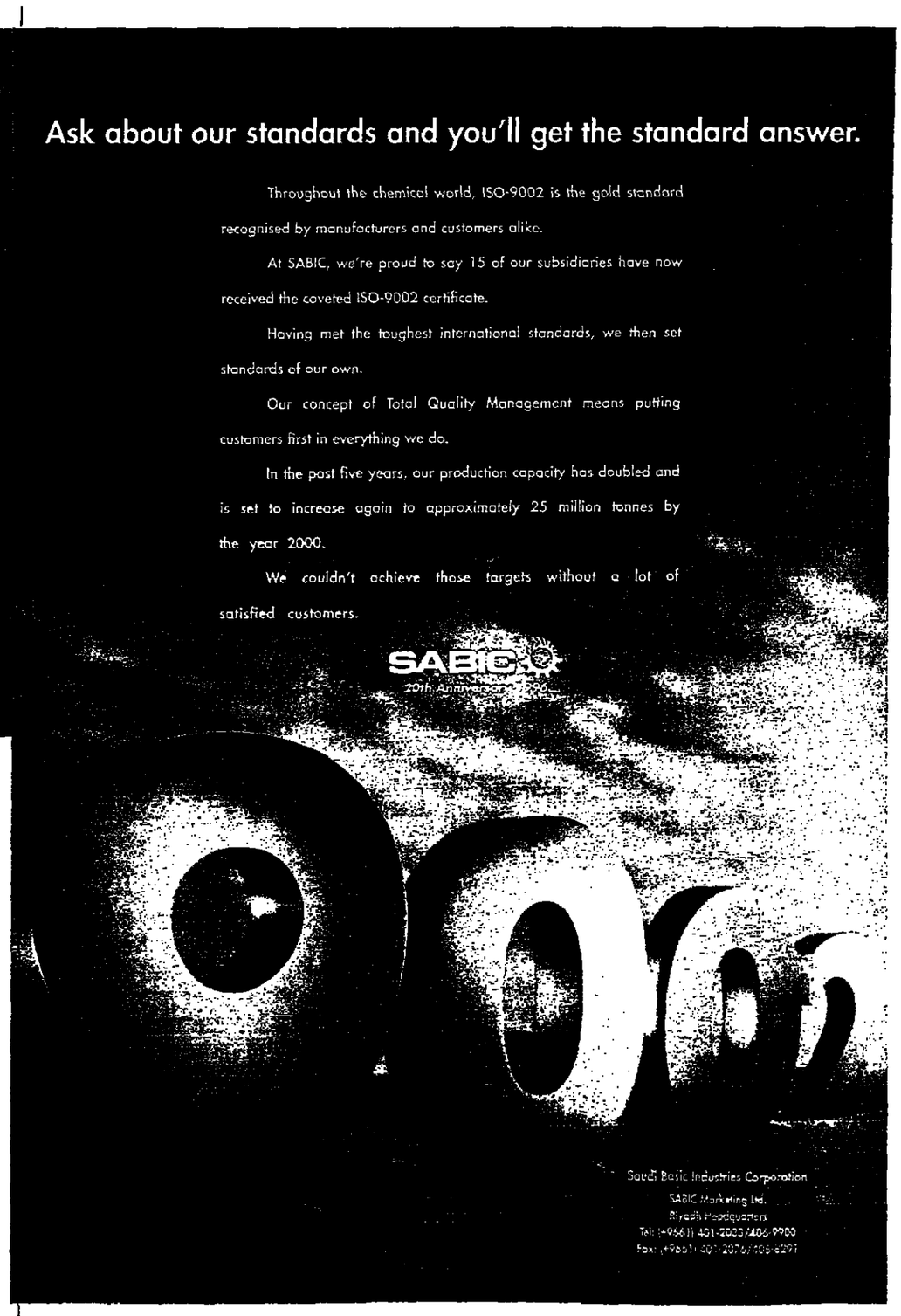
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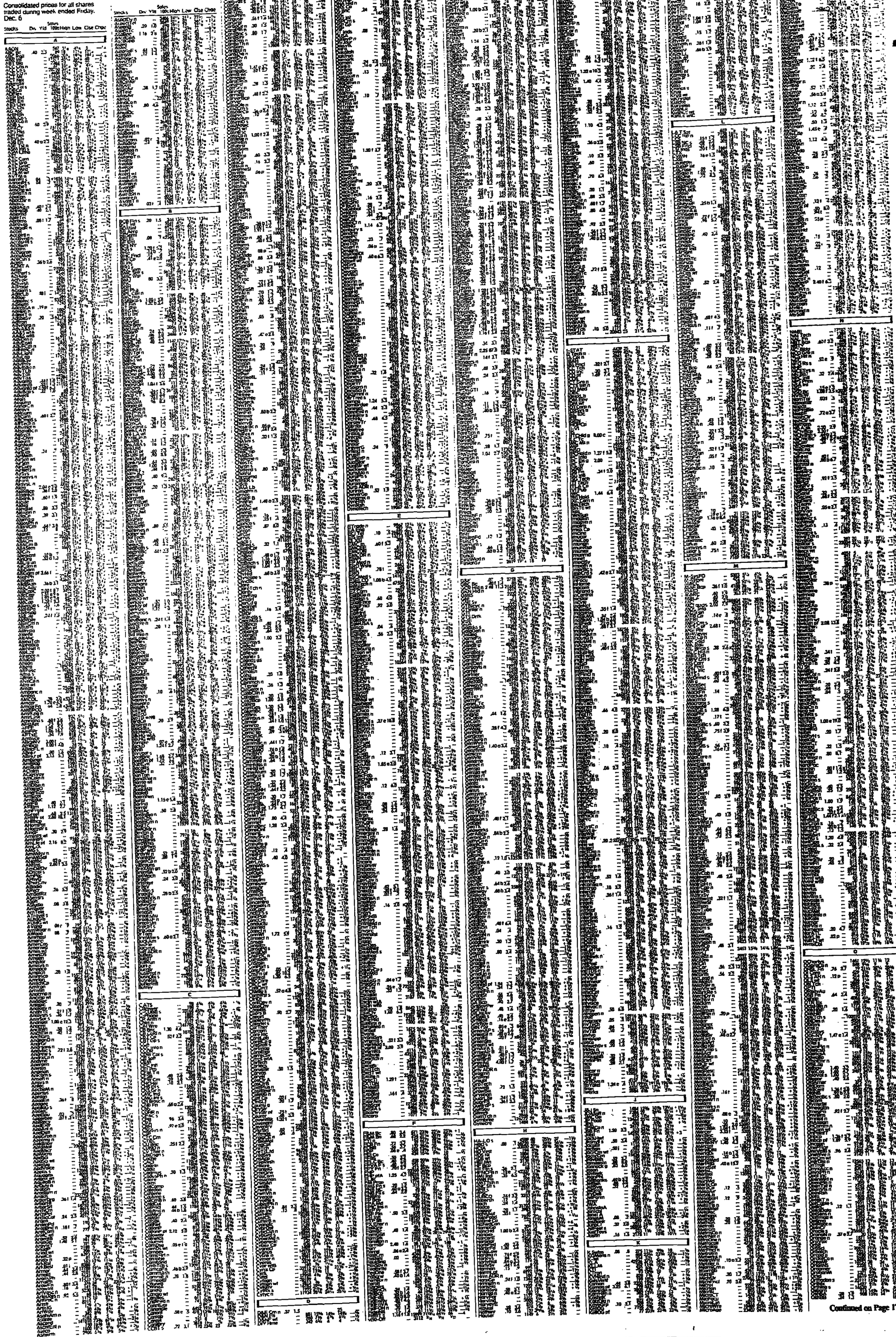
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Dec. 6



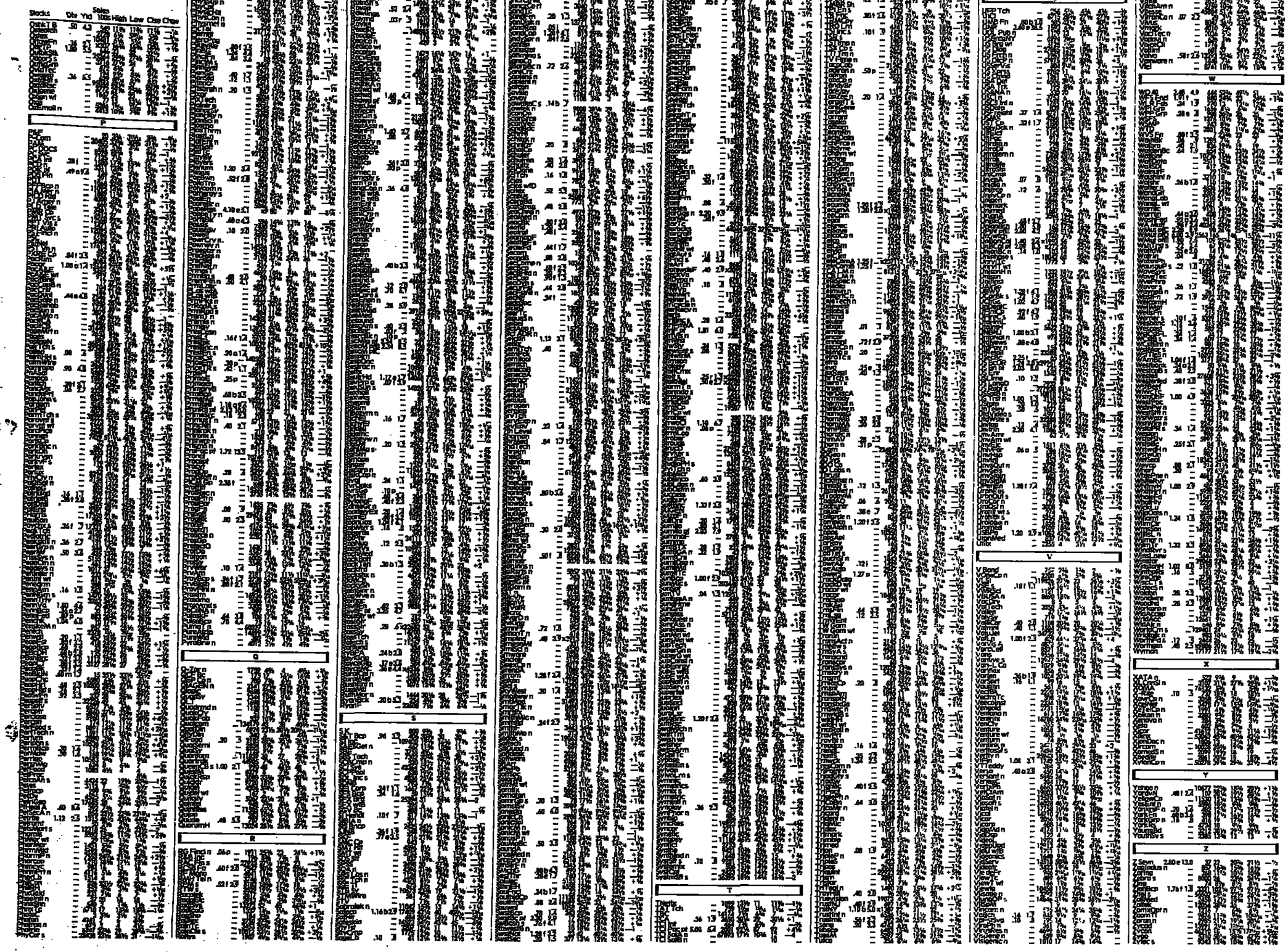
Continued on Page 17

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Dec. 6

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



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CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE

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SPORTS



Gareth Watkins/Reuters

Ruben Kruger of South Africa carrying the ball while he and two teammates try to evade French opponents.

Springboks Hold On to Beat France

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French rugby team squandered a late chance to steal victory at Parc des Princes, losing its second test match to South Africa, 13-12.

Twelve minutes into the second half on Saturday, France was down by 13-3. But the hosts closed to within one point on three penalties by Richard Dourthe.

With a few seconds left on the clock, France gained a rare attacking opportunity: a line-out in South Africa's half of the field. From the line-out, the French attempted to set up Christophe Lamaison, the fly-half, for a winning dropkick at goal. But the pass to Lamaison was clumsy, and his kick was blocked. South Africa recovered the ball and deservedly won a dour, ill-tempered game..

The Springbok victory preserved the perfect record of Southern-Hemisphere nations in the recent round of internationals. Australia, which completed its tour with a 39-12 victory over a British Barbarians team at Twickenham near London on Saturday, won all of its internationals. It beat Scotland, Ireland and Wales unimpressively but with something to spare. It also beat Italy, one of rugby's developing nations.

Western Samoa, another of rugby's minor powers, upset the Irish in Dublin. But most impressive of all was the team that wasn't there. New Zealand was invited to play England Nov. 30 at Twickenham on the excuse that it was the 125th anniversary of the English rugby union. New Zealand chose to send a full-strength team under the "Barbarians" flag — a traditional name for a representative team playing in a game that does not count as an international match. Playing in red rather than the traditional black, the New Zealanders won an exhilarating game against the full England team, 34-19.

Next week, South Africa travels to play Wales on Sunday. The Southern-Hemisphere winning streak should end Saturday when England hosts Argentina at Twickenham. Nevertheless, the last month of games has re-emphasized the rugby hierarchy. Australia and South Africa are still slightly too strong for the five main European rugby nations. New Zealand, which won this year's Southern Hemisphere title and followed that by winning a series in South Africa for the first time, is too strong for everybody.

South Africa, which beat New Zealand in the World Cup final in Johannesburg two years ago, has slipped back. A lot has been made of the eclipse of Francois Pienaar, its inspirational captain. His replacement, Gary Teichmann, may be far less adept at off-the-field diplomacy, but is Pienaar's equal as a wing-forward. South Africa has missed the other great symbolic hero of its World Cup victory, Chester Williams, much more. He was also the sole non-white on the team.

In its two games against France, South Africa scored three tries, while the French had none. But between the menacing Joost Van Der Westhuizen at scrum-half and the dazzling Andre Joubert at fullback, South Africa lines up five backs who although tough, competent and efficient, lack a cutting edge in attack. South Africa misses Williams's blazing pace and eye for a score.

For Real Madrid, a Big Victory

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

MADRID — They could play a soccer match between Real Madrid and FC Barcelona with amateurs, and it would still matter. Play it with two all-star teams stocked with highly paid, highly visible professionals in a league that has designs on surpassing Italy's as the world's best, and you produce the sort of harmless "match of the century" madness that enveloped much of Spain for the last week.

As it turned out, Barcelona's fans will have to wait six more months to get a crack at revenge at home, because Real Madrid won, 2-0, on Saturday, getting goals from Croatia's Davor Suker in the 24th minute and Yugoslavia's Pedrag Mijatovic in the 49th and holding in check Barca's brilliant young Brazilians, Ronaldo and Giovanni.

None of those four stars had experienced a Real Madrid-Barcelona "mega-duelo" before. But they are hardly the only prominent newcomers in Spain in the post-Bosman era. Egged on by their rivalry, Spain's two most famous clubs reshaped their teams in the off-season. Madrid fielded seven foreigners on Saturday, six of them new. Barcelona fielded six foreigners, five of them new and probably would have used another if the Bulgarian Hristo Stoichkov had been healthy.

The coaches, too, were newly arrived *extranjeros:* Madrid's Fabio Capello, the Italian who triumphed at AC Milan; and Barcelona's Bobby Robson, formerly head of the English national team and FC Porto. But long before kickoff, both clearly grasped the resonance of the occasion. "It's the biggest club match in the world," said the 63-year-old Robson. "More intense than Juventus-Milan," said Capello.

Like many of sport's most meaningful encounters, this match is a symbol: a symbol of a long and often antagonistic rivalry between Spain's two most important cities and most prominent regions, Castile and Catalunya. You need not hail from either place to catch the virus, and so there were Suker and Mijatovic exulting, grasping at superlatives and dedicating their goals to Mijatovic's ill two-year-old daughter, Andrea. And there was Ronaldo, who had scored 13 goals in 13 league matches, dejectedly offering a mea culpa for his failure to produce.

Ronaldo, his head shaved (a la Michael Jordan) and a gap between his front teeth (a la Yannick Noah), has enjoyed a remarkable run since Barcelona paid a then-record $20 million to PSV Eindhoven to secure his services in July. His offensive virtuosity and physical precocity have drawn comparisons to the incomparable Pelé. But for much of Saturday night, he looked like a gifted 20-year-old trying a bit too hard to be brilliant.

"I'm very disappointed in myself," he said.

ON HIS first two touches, he was stripped of the ball by Madrid's captain Fernando Hierro, and as the evening progressed, he would falter in front of the goal on three occasions: most painfully in the 63rd minute when teammate Miguel Angel Nadal's header hit the crossbar and deflected toward him. But the Brazilian, standing alone near an unprotected goal-line, misjudged his own header and the ball ricocheted wide at a preposterous angle

Ronaldo chased the ball down out of bounds and kicked it high into the stands in frustration as the Madrid faithful joyfully bounced up and down, looking like passengers on the same barge in choppy water. And when Luis Enrique's breathtaking bicycle kick struck the Madrid crossbar and bounced clear again 10 minutes later, Real Madrid was sure of victory and sure of going four points ahead of Barcelona at the top of the first division standings.

It was hardly a crushing victory: Barcelona actually had more opportunities. But it was a convincing victory, and it apparently is no coincidence that star-studded AC Milan has struggled in Capello's absence, and star-studded Real Madrid is prospering. Madrid nearly equalled the sum of its costly parts on Saturday, and with Hierro and Dutch international Clarence Seedorf in midfield, it looked generally more cohesive and organized than Barca.



Desmond Boylan/Reuters

FC Barcelona's Brazilian striker, Ronaldo, crying in pain after a hit by Real Madrid's Oliveira Secretario.

The Quest to Fill Havelange's Shoes Begins

The Associated Press

LONDON — The surprise decision by Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, to resign after the 1998 World Cup in France sets off an 18-month quest to fill one of the most powerful jobs in international sports.

The 80-year-old Brazilian, who has headed the world soccer body since he replaced Sir Stanley Rous of Britain in 1974, made the announcement Saturday at FIFA's executive committee meeting in Barcelona.

Under Havelange, FIFA turned the world's most popular game into a business, doubled the number of teams in the World Cup, and helped the sport grow in non-traditional areas such as Africa, Asia and the United States.

Franz Beckenbauer, president of the German team Bayern Munich, is at the top of a list of candidates to succeed Havelange, the first non-European to head FIFA. But Beckenbauer revealed little after Havelange announced his plans.

"FIFA has my phone number. If they want something they can call me," Beckenbauer said.

Havelange's main rival in recent years has been Lennart Johansson of Sweden, the president of the European soccer body UEFA and a vice president of FIFA.

Earlier this year, Johansson helped orchestrate Havelange's biggest political defeat when the 2002 World Cup was awarded jointly to South Korea and Japan.

Havelange had supported Japan's bid. But Johansson successfully lobbied other executive committee members to change FIFA rules and allow the event to be co-hosted.

In Switzerland, where FIFA is based, news reports Sunday listed Havelange's friend Franco Carraro — president-designate of the Italian professional league — as Havelange's pick to succeed him. The retired Brazilian star Pele is also being mentioned, as is Issa Hayatou of Cameroon, president of the Confederation of African Football.

SCOREBOARD

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	15	5	.750	—
New York	12	6	.667	2
Orlando	8	7	.533	4½
Washington	7	10	.412	6½
Philadelphia	7	11	.389	7
New Jersey	4	11	.267	8½
Boston	4	13	.235	9½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	17	2	.895	—
Detroit	15	3	.833	1½
Cleveland	11	6	.647	5
Atlanta	11	8	.579	6
Milwaukee	9	8	.529	7
Charlotte	9	9	.500	7½
Indiana	8	8	.500	7½
Toronto	6	12	.333	10½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	17	2	.895	—
Utah	16	2	.889	½
Dallas	7	11	.389	9½
Minnesota	7	11	.389	9½
Denver	5	15	.250	12½
San Antonio	3	14	.176	13
Vancouver	3	17	.150	14½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Seattle	15	6	.714	—
L.A. Lakers	14	7	.667	1
Portland	12	8	.600	2½
L.A. Clippers	7	12	.368	7
Golden State	6	13	.316	8
Sacramento	6	13	.316	8
Phoenix	3	14	.176	10

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 26 21 34 21 8—110
Boston 33 29 14 26 6—108
Kittles 9-18 8-9 30, J.Williams 10-15 3-7 23; B: Radja 10-23 2-2 22, Walker 8-15 2-7 18. Rebounds—New Jersey 63 (J.Williams 19), Boston 57 (Radja 15). Assists—New Jersey 26 (Pack 12), Boston 27 (Wesley 10).

New York 21 21 32 29—103
Miami 27 19 20 19— 85
N.Y.: Ewing 10-20 6-7 26, Houston 8-17 1-4 19; M: Hardaway 9-19 8-10 28, Majerle 4-13 6-9 15. Rebounds—New York 53 (Oakley, Ewing, B.Williams 7), Miami 50 (Mourning 16). Assists—New York 19 (Childs 5), Miami 14 (Hardaway 9).

Cleveland 24 21 17 19—81
Detroit 19 24 24 26—93
C: Brandon 6-17 5-5 17, C.Mills 7-14 0-0 16; D: Thorpe 9-16 1-1 19, G.Hill 5-13 4-9 14. Rebounds—Cleveland 42 (T.Hill 13), Detroit 39 (Thorpe 6). Assists—Cleveland 20 (Brandon 8), Detroit 22 (T.Mills 9).

Phoenix 28 28 23 30—101
Sacramento 24 19 25 27— 95
P: Manning 9-14 1-5 19, Finley 5-6 2-2 13, Person 4-10 1-2 13; S: Richmond 8-18 5-7 22, Williamson 6-10 2-2 14. Rebounds—Phoenix 46 (Williams 10), Sacramento 49 (Owens 16). Assists—Phoenix 25 (Johnson 12), Sacramento 17 (Richmond 7).

Vancouver 22 27 23 31—105
San Antonio 22 18 25 24— 89
V: Reeves 12-16 5-6 29, Peeler 8-19 1-3 19; S.A.: Wilkins 10-17 2-2 24, Elliott 8-18 4-6 22. Rebounds—Vancouver 56 (Lynch, Abdur-Rahim 8), San Antonio 45 (Purdue 11). Assists—Vancouver 26 (Mayberry 10), San Antonio 26 (Del Negro 7).

Minnesota 36 28 12 27— 95
Utah 29 17 25 35—106
M: Gugliotta 9-13 10-11 28, Mitchell 5-13 5-6 15, Marbury 6-13 3-4 15; U: Malone 15-24 4-4 34, Hornacek 9-15 3-3 22. Rebounds—Minnesota 40 (Garrett 11), Utah 45 (Ostertag 8). Assists—Minnesota 21 (Gugliotta, Marbury 6), Utah 27 (Stockton 16).

Charlotte 29 26 20 18— 93
Portland 24 25 25 23— 97
C: Divac 13-24 3-4 29, Mason 7-18 9-13 23; P: Sabonis 8-11 4-4 22, Rider 8-14 0-2 18. Rebounds—Charlotte 46 (Mason 17), Portland 59 (Sabonis 10). Assists—Charlotte 20 (Bogues, Goldwire 5), Portland 25 (Anderson 9).

Orlando 25 17 12 27— 81
L.A. Lakers 21 21 23 27— 92
O: Wilkins 8-18 3-8 21, Shaw 7-16 1-2 17. L.A. LAKERS: O'Neal 9-18 7-10 25, Van Exel 7-15 4-4 20. Rebounds—Orlando 56 (Strong, Seikaly 10), Los Angeles 62 (O'Neal 18). Assists—Orlando 19 (Grant, Shaw 5), Los Angeles 24 (Van Exel 11).

Indiana 23 25 25 13— 86
Golden State 22 19 15 15— 71
I: Miller 6-13 3-3 16, D.Davis 5-12 2-6 12; G.S.: Smith 5-11 5-6 15, Sprewell 5-13 2-4 12. Rebounds—Indiana 59 (A.Davis 12), Golden State 53 (Spencer 7). Assists—Indiana 24 (Best 7), Golden State 14 (Price 5).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 19 19 18 19— 75
Atlanta 21 28 26 34—101
Williams 6-17 2-2 17, Stoudamire 5-16 2-2 14; A: Smith 7-13 5-6 22, Laettner 8-13 5-7 21. Rebounds—Toronto 48 (Jones 10), Atlanta 59 (Newbill 15). Assists—Toronto 15 (Christie, Stoudamire 3), Atlanta 22 (Smith, Blaylock 5).

Miami 22 16 27 18—83
Chicago 19 17 25 19—80
M: Mourning 5-15 10-14 20, Hardaway 7-18 0-0 16; C: Jordan 16-30 5-6 37, Pippen 5-12 2-2 14. Rebounds—Miami 54 (P.Brown 14), Chicago 49 (Rodman 18). Assists—Miami 12 (Hardaway 5), Chicago 17 (Pippen 5).

Milwaukee 33 26 33 34—126
Washington 38 24 23 41—118
M: Robinson 16-23 10-11 44, Baker 12-17 12-12 36; W: Webber 13-22 0-5 26, Cheaney 8-13 5-5 21. Rebounds—Milwaukee 52 (Baker 12), Washington 36 (Webber 9). Assists—Milwaukee 25 (Douglas 7), Washington 28 (Strickland 14).

Detroit 29 24 29 22— 95
New Jersey 21 15 17 16— 69
D: Hunter 7-15 2-2 17, Mills 6-11 0-0 16; N.J.: Bradley 9-16 4-4 22, Gill 7-11 0-0 14. Rebounds—Detroit 49 (Ratliff 8), New Jersey 49 (J.Williams 17). Assists—Detroit 15 (Hill 6), New Jersey 19 (Pack 11).

L.A. Clippers 8 33 27 12— 80
New York 25 27 12 25— 89
L.A.: Murray 6-10 4-8 18, Sealy 3-13 6-7 13; N.Y.: Ewing 12-19 4-6 28, Houston 4-16 6-6 14. Rebounds—Los Angeles 49 (Vaught 7), New York 60 (Oakley 14). Assists—Los Angeles 13 (Rogers, Richardson, Murray, Martin 3), New York 21 (Childs 5).

Vancouver 27 22 17 19— 85
Dallas 31 23 24 18— 96
V: Peeler 6-17 1-1 16, Lynch 7-11 1-4 15; D: Harper 8-11 0-0 20, Jackson 7-10 1-1 16. Rebounds—Vancouver 42 (Lynch 9), Dallas 62 (Miller 10). Assists—Vancouver 15 (Reeves 4), Dallas 27 (Kidd 9).

Philadelphia 32 21 18 37—108
Houston 35 25 25 38—123
P: Iverson 11-25 7-12 35, Stackhouse 8-20 4-4 22; H: Barkley 9-12 1-3 21, Maloney 8-15 0-0 21. Rebounds—Philadelphia 59 (Williams 11), Houston 56 (Willis 11). Assists—Philadelphia 19 (Davis 6), Houston 33 (Barkley 10).

Utah 30 25 31 18—104
Denver 23 25 17 26— 91
U: Malone 8-20 5-6 21, Stockton 7-12 3-3 18, Hornacek 7-11 3-3 18; D: D.Ellis 5-16 7-7 19, McDyess 8-16 0-0 16. Rebounds—Utah 34 (Malone 9), Denver 40 (D.Ellis, Hammonds 8). Assists—Utah 23 (Stockton 12), Denver 22 (Jackson 13).

Charlotte 29 29 20 16— 94
Seattle 27 31 24 10— 92
C: Rice 8-16 2-2 22, Curry 8-17 1-2 21; S: Kemp 9-12 10-11 28, Payton 10-21 4-4 25. Rebounds—Charlotte 34 (Mason 10), Seattle 50 (Kemp 10). Assists—Charlotte 21 (Mason 7), Seattle 25 (Payton 9).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	17	4	6	40	83	57
Philadelphia	15	12	2	32	81	78
New Jersey	14	11	1	29	64	65
N.Y. Rangers	12	13	5	29	101	86
Washington	13	14	1	27	72	73
N.Y. Islanders	8	11	8	24	67	72
Tampa Bay	9	15	2	20	73	84
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Hartford	13	7	6	32	83	80
Buffalo	13	13	2	28	82	83
Montreal	12	14	4	28	102	106
Pittsburgh	11	13	3	25	91	97
Boston	10	11	5	25	75	85
Ottawa	8	12	6	22	67	79

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	15	9	4	34	81	53
Dallas	16	10	1	33	77	66
St. Louis	14	14	0	28	82	84
Chicago	12	14	3	27	74	73
Phoenix	10	13	4	24	65	77
Toronto	11	17	0	22	81	99
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	17	8	4	38	102	64
Vancouver	14	12	1	29	86	86
Edmonton	14	14	1	29	95	90
Los Angeles	12	13	3	27	76	85
San Jose	10	14	4	24	72	91
Calgary	10	16	3	23	66	78
Anaheim	9	15	5	23	77	92

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Anaheim 1 0 0 0—1
Buffalo 1 0 0 0—1
First Period: A-Jomphe 2 (Selanne, Kariya) 2, B-Plante 12 (Dawe, Audette) (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: A- 15-11-6-8—40. B- 10-5-11-7—33. Goalies: A-Hebert 6-9-5 (33 shots-32 saves). B-, Hasek 13-10-2 (40-39). ——— At New York:

Toronto 2 2 1—5
N.Y. Rangers 3 1 2—6
First Period: New York, Messier 15 (Graves, Kovalev) 2, New York, Berg 1 (Gretzky, Langdon) 3, T-Modin 2 (Hendrickson, Muller) 4, New York, Gretzky 11 (Robitaille, Sundstrom) 5, T-Hendrickson 3 (Muller, Domi) Second Period: New York, Graves 10 (Messier, Beukeboom) 7, T-Sundin 17 (Ellett, Cousineau) (pp), 8, T-, Gilmour 6 (Clark) Third Period: T-Warriner 2 (Craig) 10, New York, Gretzky 12 (Samuelsson) 11, New York, Berg 2 (Gretzky) Shots on goal: T- 11-10-12—33. New York 13-15-15—43. Goalies: T-Cousineau. New York, Richter.

Pittsburgh 0 2 3—5
Washington 2 0 1—3
First Period: W-Hunter 5, 2, W-, Nikolishin 5 (Miller, Konowalchuk) Second Period: P-Jagr 25 (Dalgneault) (pp). 4, P-Francis 9 (Hatcher, Jagr) Third Period: P-Lemieux 11 (A.Johansson) 6, P-Nedved 13 (Stojanov) 7, W-Hunter 6 (Konowalchuk, Miller) 8, P-Jagr 26 (Nedved, Stojanov) Shots on goal: P- 5-11-12—28. W- 12-6-11—29. Goalies: P-Wregget. Lalime. W-Kolzig.

Montreal 1 0 2—3
Chicago 0 1 0—1
First Period: M-Thornton 4 (Bureau, Stevenson) Second Period: C-Chelios 4 (Weinrich, Zhamnov) (pp). Third Period: M-Bureau 5 (Malakhov) 4, M-Bure 4 (Damphousse, Ruchsky) Shots on goal: M- 4-7-16—27 C- 11-8-9—28. Goalies: M-Jablonski. C-Belfour.

Philadelphia 1 2 3—6
Dallas 0 1 2—3
First Period: P-Brind'Amour 10 (Hawerchuk, Klatt) Second Period: D-Nieuwendyk 4 (Verbeek, Sydor), (pp). 3, P-Klatt 8. (sh). 4, P-LeClair 15 (Lindros) Third Period: D-Modano 10 (Hogue, Zubov) 6, D-Hatcher 1 (Marshall, Reid) 7, P-, Hawerchuk 6 (Brind'Amour, Klatt) 8, P-Renberg 4 (LeClair, Lindros) 9, P-Renberg 5. Shots on goal: P- 8-8-8—24. D- 8-12-16—36. Goalies: P-Hextall. D-Irbe.

St. Louis 3 0 1—4
Colorado 0 1 2—3
First Period: S.L.-MacInnis 5 (Pronger, Murphy) (pp). 2, S.L.-Courtnall 6 (Pronger, MacInnis) (pp). 3, S.L.-Murphy 5 (MacInnis) (sh). Second Period: C-Deadmarsh 6 (Foote, Young) (pp). Third Period: C-Keane 6 (Severyn, Deadmarsh) 6, St.Louis, Courtnall 7 (York, Campbell) (pp). 7, C-, Jones 7 (Keane, Foote) Shots on goal: S.L.- 16-11-11—38. C- 7-10-14—31. Missed Penalty Shot—Forsberg, Col, third period. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. C-Roy.

Ottawa 0 1 1—2
Edmonton 2 1 2—5
First Period: E-Weight 6 (Mironov) 2, E-, Czerkawski 12 (Smyth, Richardson) Second Period: O-Daigle 9 (Olson, Cunneyworth) 4, E-Murray 7 (Satan, Lindgren) Third Period: E-Smyth 13 (Kovalenko, Arnott) (pp). 6, O-Dackell 6 (Alfredsson, Yashin) 7, E-Weight 7 (Smyth, Czerkawski) Shots on goal: O- 3-12-8—23. E- 11-9-8—28. Goalies: O-Tugnutt. E-Joseph.

Los Angeles 1 2 1—4
Colorado 0 1 1—2
First Period: L.A.-Smyth 3 (Perreault, Stevens) Second Period: C-Jones 8 (Klemm, Kamensky) 3, L.A.-Boucher 1 (Lapointe, Ferraro) 4, Los Angeles, Finn 1 (Johnson, O'Donnell) Third Period: C-Deadmarsh 7 (Severyn, Forsberg) 6, L.A.-Khristich 7 (Olczyk) (en). Shots on goal: C- 13-16-11—40. L.A.- 12-9-6—27. Goalies: C-Denis. L.A.-Fiset, Dafoe.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Tampa Bay 0 2 2—4
San Jose 1 0 2—3
First Period: S.J.-Sutter 2, (sh). Second Period: T-Selivanov 7 (Cullen, Hamrlik) (pp). 3, T-Poulin 6 (Zamuner) (sh). Third Period: S.J.-Nolan 12 (Turcotte, Bodger) 5, T-Zamuner 6 (Gratton) 6, S.J.-Sutter 3 (Ewen, Gill) 7, T-Cross 1 (Poulin, Ciccarelli) Shots on goal: T- 7-15-6—28. S.J.- 5-9-9—23. Goalies: T-Tabaracci. S.J.-Hrudey.

Chicago 1 1 0—2
Montreal 1 1 1—3
First Period: M-Damphousse 9 (Rucinsky, Bure) 2, C-Amonte 20 (Chelios, Zhamnov) (pp). Second Period: C-Cummins 1 (Zhamnov, Amonte) 4, M-Bure 5 (Rucinsky, Malakhov) Third Period: M-Koivu 13 (Recchi, Quintal). Shots on goal: C- 7-10-16—33. M- 12-10-7—29. Goalies: C-Hackett. M-Thibault.

Anaheim 1 2 0—3
Pittsburgh 1 1 3—5
First Period: P-Barnes 7 (Kasparaitis, Olausson) 2, Anaheim, Selanne 16 (Rucchin, Kariya) Second Period: A-Mironov 2 (Bellows) 4, A-, Mironov 3 (Kariya, Rucchin) 5, P-Lemieux 12 (Hatcher) Third Period: P-Murray 5 (Barnes, Nedved) (pp). 7, P-Hicks 3 (Jagr, Nedved) 8, P-, Jagr 27 (Lemieux, Hatcher) (en). Shots on goal: A- 10-12-11—33. P- 8-9-13—30. Goalies: A-Shtalenkov. P-Lalime.

Toronto 0 0 0—0
First Period: New York, Noonan 5 (Graves, Karpovtsev) (pp). Second Period: NY Rangers, Gretzky 13 (Samuelsson) Third Period: New York, Flatley 6 (Berg). 4, New York, Robitaille 9 (Leetch) Shots on goal: New York 5-14-13—32. T- 4-13-7—24. Goalies: New York, Healy 2-4-3. T-Potvin.

Washington 0 0 0—0
New York 0 0 2—2
First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: New York, Smolinski 3 (Poffly, Andersson) 2, New York, Andersson 2, (en). Shots on goal: W- 10-7-7—24. New York 4-5-14—23. Goalies: W-Carey. New York, Salo.

Buffalo 1 3 0—4
Hartford 2 0 4—6
First Period: H-Sanderson 17 (Dineen, Dlduck) 2, H-Sanderson 18 (Cassels) 3, B-Barnaby 6 (Holzinger, Shannon) Second Period: B-Dawe 7 (Plante, McKee) (pp). 5, B-Barnaby 7 (Shannon, Holzinger) 6, B-, Burridge 6 (Ward, Peca) Third Period: H-O'Neill 9 (Daniels, Kron) 8, H-Kron 3 (Daniels, O'Neill) 9, H-Dineen 7 (Sanderson) 10, Hartford, Cassels 7 (Sanderson, Diduck) Shots on goal: B- 12-7-7—26. H- 5-19-12—36. Goalies: B-Hasek. H-Muzzatti.

Calgary 0 1 0 0—1
Boston 1 0 0 0—1
First Period: B-Moger 6 (Bourque, Harkins) (pp). Second Period: C-Fleury 13 (Titov, Reichel) Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: C- 13-14-5-3—35. B- 12-6-16-1—34. Goalies: C-Kidd. B-Ranford.

New Jersey 2 1 0 0—3
First Period: N.J.-Pederson 2 (Rolston, McKay) 2, N.J.-MacLean 9 (Andreychuk, Niedermayer) (pp). 3, Phoenix, Ronning 2 (King) 4, Phoenix, Gartner 15 (Tverdovsky, Janney) Second Period: N.J.-Chambers 3 (Andreychuk, Carpenter) Third Period: Phoenix, Drake 5 (Ronning) Overtime: 7, Phoenix, Shannon 2 (Numminen, Drake) Shots on goal: Phoenix 8-1-5-3—17. N.J.- 12-14-8-1—35. Goalies: Phoenix, Waite. N.J.-Dunham, Brodeur.

FOOTBALL

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared Saturday:

1. Florida State (11-0) did not play. 2. Arizona State (11-0) did not play. 3. Nebraska (10-2) lost to Texas 37-27. 4. Florida (11-1) beat No. 15 Alabama 45-30. 5. Ohio State (10-1) did not play. 6. Brigham Young (13-1) beat No. 20 Wyoming 28-25, OT. 7. Colorado (9-2) did not play. 8. Penn State (10-2) did not play. 9. Tennessee (9-2) did not play. 10. Northwestern (9-2) did not play. 11. Virginia Tech (10-1) did not play. 12. Washington (9-2) did not play. 13. North Carolina (9-2) did not play. 14. Kansas State (9-2) did not play. 15. Alabama (9-3) lost to No. 4 Florida 45-30. 16. Michigan (8-3) did not play. 17. LSU (9-2) did not play. 18. Notre Dame (8-3) did not play. 19. Miami (8-3) did not play. 20. Wyoming (10-2) lost to No. 6 Brigham Young 28-25, OT. 21. Iowa (8-3) did not play. 22. Syracuse (8-3) did not play. 23. Army (10-1) beat Navy 28-24. 24. West Virginia (8-3) did not play. 25. Virginia (7-4) did not play.

Major College Scores

Army 28, Navy 24
Florida 45, Alabama 30
Marshall 54, Furman 0
Texas 37, Nebraska 27
SW Oklahoma 33, Montana Tech 31
Brigham Young 28, Wyoming 25, OT
Montana 44, E. Tennessee St. 14

SKIING

World Cup

Results from Saturday's women's World Cup super Giant slalom in Vail, Colorado:

1. Svetlana Gladishiva (Russia) one minute 17.76 seconds, 2. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 1:17.97, 3. Carole Montillet (France) 1:18.11, 4. Hilde Gerg (Germany) 1:18.15, 5. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 1:18.19, 6. Warwara Zelenskaja (Russia) 1:18.21, 7. Madlen Brigger-Summermatter (Switzerland) 1:18.23, 8. Florence Masnada (France) 1:18.31, 9. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 1:18.32, 10. Martina Ertl (Germany) 1:18.48, tie Stefanie Schuster (Austria) 1:18.48.

Results from Saturday's women's World Cup downhill race in Vail, Colorado:

1. Renate Goetschl (Austria) one minute 47.71 seconds, 2. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 1:48.53, 3. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 1:48.91, 4. Alexandra Meissnitzer (Austria) 1:49.13, 5. Megan Gerety (U.S.) 1:49.26, 6. Miriam Vogt (Germany) 1:49.28, 7. Stefanie Schuster (Austria) 1:49.38, 8. Ingeborg Helen Marken (Norway) 1:49.41, 9. Florence Masnada (France) 1:49.51, 10. Regina Haeusl (Germany) 1:49.53.

Super Giant Slalom standings:

1. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 180, 2. Hilde Gerg (Germany) 130, 3. Svetlana Gladishiva (Russia) 114, 4. Warwara Zelenskaja (Russia) 100, 5. Florence Masnada (France) 82, 6. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 74, 7. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 65, 8. Carole Montillet (France) 60, 9. Martina Ertl (Germany) 58, 10. Anita Wachter (Austria) 49.

Downhill standings:

1. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 180 points, 2. Renate Goetschl (Austria) 132, 3. Carole Montillet (France) 86, 4. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 75, 5. Heidi Zurbriggen (Switzerland) 69, 6. Regina Haeusl (Germany) 66, 7. Alexandra Meissnitzer (Austria) 65, 8. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 60, 9. Ingeborg Helen Markein (Norway) 58, 10. Megan Gerety (U.S.) 51, tie Warwara Zelenskaja (Russia) 51, tie Florence Masnada (France) 51.

Overall standings:

1. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 414 points, 2. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 353, 3. Hilde Gerg (Germany) 274, 4. Anita Wachter (Austria) 180, 5. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 157, 6. Heidi Zurbriggen (Switzerland) 153, 7. Warwara Zelenskaja (Russia) 151, 8. Renate Goetschl (Austria) 146, tie Carole Montillet (France) 146, 10. Svetlana Gladishiva (Russia) 137.

RUGBY UNION

SOUTH AFRICA TOUR

SECOND TEST

FRANCE VS. SOUTH AFRICA

SATURDAY, IN PARIS

France 12, South Africa 13

AUSTRALIA TOUR

BARBARIANS VS. AUSTRALIA

SATURDAY, IN LONDON

Barbarians 12, Australia 39

CRICKET

NEW ZEALAND TOUR

3D AND FINAL ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN VS. NEW ZEALAND

SUNDAY, IN KARACHI

Pakistan: 234-4 in 50 overs
New Zealand: 235-3 in 45.1 overs.
New Zealand won by seven wickets.
Pakistan won the series 2-1.

SOUTH AFRICA TOUR

2D AND FINAL TEST

INDIA VS. SOUTH AFRICA, 1ST DAY

SUNDAY, IN KANPUR, INDIA

India: 204-6

WEST INDIES TOUR

WORLD SERIES LIMITED OVERS

AUSTRALIA VS. WEST INDIES

SUNDAY, IN SYDNEY

West Indies: 161 all out in 48.3 overs
Australia 162 for two in 42 overs
Australia won by eight wickets.

ENGLAND TOUR

MATABELELAND VS. ENGLAND

SUNDAY, BULAWAYO, Z

England: 210 for nine in 50 overs
Matabeleland: 151 all out in 43.3 overs
England won by 59 runs

SOCCER

ASIA CUP

GROUP B

SUNDAY, IN DUBAI

Iraq 0, Saudi Arabia 1
Iran 3, Thailand 1
Standings: Saudi Arabia 6, Iran 3, Iraq 3, Thailand 0.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 2, Derby 2
Chelsea 2, Everton 2
Coventry 1, Tottenham 2
Leicester 1, Blackburn 1
Liverpool 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1
Middlesbrough 0, Leeds 0
Southampton 0, Aston Villa 1
Sunderland 1, Wimbledon 3
West Ham 2 Manchester United 2
Standings: Arsenal 35, Wimbledon 31, Liverpool 31, Aston Villa 30, Newcastle 29, Manchester United 27, Chelsea 25, Everton 24, Sheffield Wednesday 24, Tottenham 23, Derby 22, Leicester 21, Leeds 20, West Ham 18, Sunderland 17, Middlesbrough 15, Blackburn 13, Southampton 13, Coventry 10, Nottingham Forest 9.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

VfL Bochum 2, Leverkusen 2
Karlsruhe SC 3, Freiburg 0
Schalke 04 2, Hansa Rostock 0
Werder Bremen 1, 1860 Munich 1
Hamburger SV 2, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
Arminia Bielefeld 2, VfB Stuttgart 0
Bayern Munich 1, B.Moenchengladbach 0
MSV Duisburg 1, FC St. Pauli 0
FC Cologne 1, Borussia Dortmund 3
Standings: Bayern Munich 34, Borussia Dortmund 34, Bayer Leverkusen 34, VfB Stuttgart 31, Karlsruher SC 28, VfL Bochum 27, FC Cologne 26, Schalke 04 25, Werder Bremen 22, MSV Duisburg 22, Hamburg SV 20, Arminia Bielefeld 19, 1860 Munich 18, FC St. Pauli 18, Fortuna Duesseldorf 18, Hansa Rostock 15, Moenchengladbach 15, SC Freiburg 13.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Paris Saint-Germain 1, Nancy 2
Lens 0, Nantes 4
Auxerre 2, Bordeaux 1.
Bastia 1, Nice 0
Cannes 1, Montpellier 0
Le Havre 2, Strasbourg 0
Lyon 3, Caen 0
Metz 1, Marseille 1
Monaco 0, Guingamp 0
Rennes 2, Lille 0
Standings: Monaco 42, Paris Saint-Germain 42, Bastia 36, Auxerre 35, Bordeaux 34, Strasbourg 34, Metz 32, Nantes 30, Guingamp 29, Lyon 29, Rennes 28, Lille 28, Marseille 27, Le Havre 25, Cannes 25, Lens 25, Montpellier 18, Nancy 16, Caen 16, Nice 13.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

AZ Alkmaar 1, Ajax Amsterdam 1
Graafschap Doetinchem 0, Feyenoord 4
Sparta Rotterdam 1, Vitesse Arnhem 2
Twente Enschede 2, Utrecht 0
NEC Nijmegen 0, NAC Breda 3
PSV Eindhoven 6, Volendam 0
Heerenveen 2, Fortuna Sittard 2
Roda JC Kerkrade 2, Groningen 0
RKC Waalwijk 1, Willem II Tilburg 2
Standings: PSV Eindhoven 45, Feyenoord 39, Twente Enschede 37, Vitesse Arnhem 32, Roda JC Kerkrade 30, Ajax Amsterdam 30, Graafschap Doetinchem 30, Heerenveen 29, NAC Breda 24, Utrecht 22, Volendam 21, Sparta Rotterdam 21, Willem II Tilburg 19, Groningen 18, AZ Alkmaar 18, Fortuna Sittard 17, NEC Nijmegen 16, RKC Waalwijk 14.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bologna 1, Piacenza 1
Cagliari 1, Reggiana 1
Fiorentina 4, Perugia 1
Milan 2, Udinese 1
Napoli 1, Verona 0
Parma 0, Atalanta 0
Sampdoria 0, Juventus 1
Vicenza 1, Inter 1
Standings: Vicenza 22, Juventus 22, Inter 21, Bologna 20, Napoli 20, Fiorentina 18, Milan 18, Sampdoria 16, Roma 16, Piacenza 16, Perugia 16, Udinese 15, Lazio 15, Parma 14, Atalanta 11, Cagliari 10, Verona 7, Reggiana 5.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Betis 5, Logrones 1
Deportivo Coruna 1, Valencia 0
Rayo Vallecano 0, Compostela 1
Espanyol 3, Zaragoza 0
Celta Vigo 2, Sporting Gijon 1
Extremadura 1, Valladolid 1
Racing Santander 1, Real Sociedad 2
Oviedo 1, Tenerife 3
Real Madrid 2, Barcelona 0
Standings: Real Madrid 38, Deportivo Coruna 36, Barcelona 34, Real Betis 32, Atletico Madrid 27, Real Sociedad 27, Athletic Bilbao 25, Valladolid 25, Celta Vigo 23, Tenerife 22, Racing Santander 22, Rayo Vallecano 20, Valencia 20, Espanyol 19, Oviedo 16, Sporting Gijon 16, Compostela 16, Logrones 15, Sevilla 14, Zaragoza 14, Hercules 8, Extremadura 7.

GOLF

Zimbabwe Open

Final leading scores Sunday of the Zimbabwe Open on the par-72 Chapman golf course:

M.McNulty, Zimbabwe	72-61-68-69—270
N. Price, Zimbabwe	68-68-70-68—274
J. Hobday, S.A.	71-65-71-67—274
D. Terblanche, S.A.	65-67-73-72—277
C. Whitelaw, S.A.	70-70-67-73—280
M. Cayeux, Zimbabwe	69-69-69-74—281
M. Murless, S.A.	71-67-73-70—281
T. Dodds, Namibia	72-69-71-70—282
H. Balocchi, S.A.	73-67-71-71—282
A. Pitts, U.S.	69-67-75-71—282

Daikyo Open

Final-round scores Sunday in the 120 million yen (dlrs 1.07 million) Daikyo Open at the 6,308-yard, par-71 Daikyo Country Club course in Okinawa (Players are Japanese unless otherwise noted):

E. Herrera, Colombia	67-69-68-68—272
K. Kuwabara	70-73-66-68—277
A. Yokoyama	74-65-70-69—278
T.Nakamura	66-72-71-69—278
D. Ishii, U.S.	67-72-74-66—279
B. Watts, U.S.	72-67-72-68—279
T. Suzuki	65-72-77-66—280
S. Higashi	71-70-73-66—280
T. Yoneyama	71-73-68-68—280
E. Mizoguchi	68-73-73-67—281

TENNIS

GRAND SLAM CUP

IN MUNICH, GERMANY

SEMIFINALS

Boris Becker, Germany, DEF. Tim Henman, Britain, 7-6 (7-2) 6-3 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia 6-7 (4-8) 2-6 6-3 6-2 6-4.

FINAL

Boris Becker, Germany, def. Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, 6-3, 6-4 6-4.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with RHP Doug Jones on minor-league contract.

ANAHEIM—Agreed to terms with INF Craig Grebeck on 1-year contract. Designated C Scott Vollmer for assignment.

BALTIMORE—Named Dave Hilton manager of Frederick, CL.

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with RHP Mike Maddux on 1-year contract.

SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with LHP Greg Hibbard on minor-league contract.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with SS Rafael Belliard on 1-year contract.

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with RHP Frank Castillo on 1-year contract.

ST. LOUIS—Agreed to terms with C Tom Pagnozzi on 2-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Acquired LHP Sterling Hitchcock from Seattle Mariners for RHP Scott Sanders.

SAN FRANCISCO—Agreed to terms with C Rick Wilkins on 1-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NBA—Suspended New York F Larry Johnson for one game and fined him $5,000 for throwing a punch at Miami G-F Keith Askins on Dec. 6.

DETROIT—Activated G Litterial Green from the injured list. Put F Jerome Williams on the injured list.

PHILADELPHIA—Activated F Mark Hendrickson from injured list.

PHOENIX—Activated F-C Mark Bryant from the injured list. Put G Darrin Hancock on the injured list.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Suspended Vancouver Canucks forward Pavel Bure for one game without pay and fined him $1,000 for a forearm blow against Buffalo Sabres defenseman Garry Galley in a Dec. 4 game.

CALGARY—Recalled C Marty Murray from Saint John, AHL.

HARTFORD—Assigned D Nolan Pratt to Springfield, AHL.

FLORIDA—Acquired C Craig Fisher from the New York Islanders for future considerations, and assigned him to Carolina, AHL.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Recalled D Corey Foster from Cleveland, IHL.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Assigned LW Sylvain Blouin to Binghamton, AHL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, Dec. 9

SOCCER, Asian Cup, GROUP C, Japan vs. Uzbekistan HOCKEY, Madras, India—Men's Champions Trophy, Netherlands vs. Germany

HORSE RACING, Hong Kong—International Cup Hong Kong

Tuesday, Dec. 10

ATHLETICS, Monte Carlo, Monaco—IAAF, IAAF Council meeting, through Dec. 13.

CRICKET, Canberra, Australia — West Indies vs. Prime Minister's XI, one-day match.

Wednesday, Dec. 11

SOCCER, Geneva — UEFA, draw for next round of UEFA Cup and Cup Winners Cup.

Thursday, Dec.12

SKIING, Val d'Isere, France — women, FIS, Alpine World Cup, super-giant slalom.

GOLF, La Quinta, California — men, women, U.S. PGA Tour, U.S. Senior PGA Tour, U.S. LPGA, Diners Club Matches, PGA West Jack Nicklaus Resort Course, through Dec. 15; Sunshine Coast, Australia — men, Australasian Tour, Schweppes Coolum Classic, through Dec. 15.

Friday, Dec. 13

SKIING, Val d'Isere, France — women, FIS, Alpine World Cup, giant slalom.

ATHLETICS, Monaco, Monte Carlo — IAAF World Athletics Gala.

CRICKET, Adelaide, Australia — Pakistan vs. Cricket Board XI.

Saturday, Dec. 14

SKIING, Val d'Isere, France — men, FIS, Alpine World Cup, downhill.

SOCCER, Various sites: — World Cup qualifying, European Group 5, Cyprus vs. Bulgaria; European Group 6, Spain vs. Yugoslavia, Belgium vs. Netherlands; European Group 7, Wales vs. Turkey; European Group 8, Macedonia vs. Romania; European Group 9, Northern Ireland vs. Albania, Portugal vs. Germany. CONCACAF semifinals, Group 1, United States vs. Costa Rica.

RUGBY UNION, Twickenham, England — England vs. Argentina.

CRICKET, Bombay, India — one-day international, India vs. South Africa.

SKIING, Brusson, Italy — men, women, FIS, Nordic World Cup, cross-country, men's 15K freestyle, 40K freestyle relay; women's 10K classical, 20K classical relay, through Dec 15.

SKI JUMPING, Harrachov, Czech Republic — FIS, Nordic World Cup, two large hill events, through Dec 15.

HOCKEY, New Delhi, India — women, FIH, Sixth Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, through Dec. 22.

Sunday, Dec. 15

SKIING, Val d'Isere, France — men, FIS, Alpine World Cup, super-giant slalom.

SOCCER, various sites: — World Cup qualifying, European Group 5, Israel vs. Bulgaria; CONMEBOL, South America, Venezuela vs. Colombia, Uruguay vs. Peru, Bolivia vs. Paraguay, Argentina vs. Chile; CONCACAF semifinals, Group 2, El Salvador vs. Canada, Panama vs. Cuba. Asian Cup, quarterfinals.

RUGBY UNION, Cardiff, Wales — Wales vs. South Africa.

CRICKET, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe — one-day international, Zimbabwe vs. England; Adelaide, Australia — World Series, Pakistan vs. Australia.

ALPINE SKIING, Whistler, British Columbia (Canada) — Alpine World Cup, super-giant slalom.

SPORTS

Packers Rout Denver And Clinch Division

The Associated Press

They shook hands before the game. Then John Elway watched Brett Favre carry the Green Bay Packers to a division title.

It was feared that with Elway nursing a hamstring injury, the game could turn into a rout, and it did.

Favre had four touchdown passes, while Antonio Freeman and Green Bay's aggressive defense stood out as the host Packers clinched the NFC Central title with a 41-6 victory Sunday.

With six-year veteran Bill Musgrave making his first NFL start in place of Elway, the Broncos stagnated and saw their nine-game winning streak end. Still, at 12-2 they already have home-field advantage throughout the AFC playoffs, which is why Elway sat it out.

He couldn't have liked what he saw as Denver slipped to 2-8 when he has missed games. The Broncos had five successive three-and-out series, although one resulted in Jason Elam's 39-yard field goal following Tyrone Braxton's interception early in the third period. They had no first downs in the third quarter, and Terrell Davis, the league's leading rusher, was held to 54 yards.

The Packers (11-3) had their share of sloppiness, with penalties, poor passes, turnovers and drops. But they also had their quarterback, and he has an emerging star at receiver in Freeman.

Last week, Freeman returned from a broken left forearm. Playing with a cast, he had 10 catches for 156 yards. He added nine receptions for 175 yards and three touchdowns Sunday. Dorsey Levens added a career-best 86 yards rushing as the Packers won their 15th straight home game.

Green Bay capitalized on two huge breaks to open the scoring.

Aaron Craver's fumble, forced and recovered by Sean Jones, set up the Packers at the Denver 41. Then Steve Atwater's interception five plays later was negated by a holding call against Atwater. Chris Jacke kicked a 33-yard field goal.

Bucs 24, Redskins 10 In Tampa, the Bucs rushed for a season-high 209 yards — 117 above their average — feeding the NFL's worst run defense a steady diet of Errict Rhett and Mike Alstott in a victory over the Redskins.

Trent Dilfer threw a 22-yard touchdown pass to Jackie Harris, Alstott scored on a 13-yard run and Michael Husted kicked three field goals for Tampa Bay (5-9), which won for the fifth time in nine games since starting 0-5 under first-year coach Tony Dungy.

Giants 17, Dolphins 7 Rodney Hampton and Howard Cross scored their first touchdowns of the season to help visiting New York reduce Miami's already slim playoff chances.

New York rushed for 131 yards, including 60 by Hampton and 59 by Tyrone Wheatley. Dave Brown, smoothly directing an offense ranked last in the NFL, completed 21 of 28 passes for 169 yards and one touchdown.

The Giants controlled the ball for 20 minutes in the first half to take a 14-7 lead, then stymied Miami and Dan

NFL Roundup

Marino in the second half with interceptions by Conrad Hamilton and Corey Widmer.

Marino, who threw three interceptions last week, completed 16 of 30 passes for 209 yards and was sacked three times. The sellout crowd of 63,889 booed the Dolphins' offense, which has scored just one touchdown in each of the past four games.

Miami failed to fulfill a pledge that coach Jimmy Johnson made Wednesday. "Everybody is going to have smiles on their faces after Sunday," he said. "You can count on it."

Instead, the Dolphins may finish below .500 for the first time since 1988.

Hampton scored on a 4-yard run, New York's third rushing touchdown this season, and Cross caught a 1-yard touchdown pass from Brown. The drives covered 80 yards in 13 plays and 78 yards in 16 plays, with a fourth-down conversion in each possession.

Fred Barnett took a short pass from Marino and turned it into a 66-yard gain to set up Miami's only score. Robert Wilson dove into the end zone for the touchdown, his first since 1991, on a 3-yard reception.

Hamilton, a rookie, made his first NFL interception in the third period, returning a Marino pass 29 yards to set up Brad Daluiso's 37-yard field goal. That made the score 17-7.

Miami mounted a brief comeback bid. Barnett's diving catch for a 40-yard gain gave the Dolphins possession at the 21, but on the next play Widmer intercepted a pass that deflected off intended receiver Karim Abdul-Jabbar.

Bengals 21, Ravens 14 Jeff Blake threw a one-yard touchdown pass to Tony McGee for a late lead, and the host Bengals pulled off a goal-line stand in the closing minute to preserve a victory over Baltimore.

Cincinnati (6-8) improved to 5-2 under coach Bruce Coslet, who has turned the team around but failed to fill seats. Only 43,022 fans showed up on a snowy afternoon, the smallest crowd of the season.

Bears 35, Rams 9 In Chicago, Rashaan Salaam, who has stumbled through his sophomore season after rushing for 1,074 yards in 1995, had his first 100-yard and two-touchdown game of the year as the Bears defeated the St. Louis Rams.

Michael Timpson, another player who was expected to make an impact but hadn't, caught six passes for 111 yards for Chicago (6-8). Dave Krieg added a 27-yard touchdown pass to Curtis Conway and a 1-yard touchdown run.

Steelers 16, Chargers 3 The Steelers weren't very good, but they were good enough to beat weaponless San Diego behind a defense that registered five sacks and held the visiting Chargers to three points on four drives into their territory in the final 19 minutes.

Jerome Bettis didn't gain his customary 100 yards and Mike Tomczak spent most of a snow-blown afternoon throwing everywhere but to his receivers, but the Steelers (10-4) still wrapped up their fourth AFC Central title in five years.

Jaguars 23, Oilers 17 In Houston, Natrone Means scored two touchdowns and the Jaguars' defense stuffed a fourth-quarter rally to beat the Oilers and remain alive in the playoff picture in their second year of existence.

A crowd of 20,196 — the third-smallest ever to attend an Oilers game at the Astrodome — watched the Tennessee-bound Oilers drop to 7-7 as the Jaguars (7-7) won their third game in a row for the first time. Houston's loss was its fifth in seven games.

Mark Brunell completed 15 of 25 passes for 172 yards for the Jaguars, ending a string of 15 consecutive games passing for 200 or more yards.

Falcons 31, Saints 15 In New Orleans, Bobby Hebert overcame two interceptions and a fumble to throw three touchdown passes as the Falcons beat the New Orleans Saints.



Vincent Laforet/Agence France-Presse

The Broncos' Michael Dean Perry tackling Brett Favre on Sunday.

The 100-Yard Legacy

NFL Mourns Rozelle's Death

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

He always had a story. The day in 1960 when 33-year-old Pete Rozelle was the compromise candidate on the 23rd ballot to be the new National Football League commissioner, he left the meeting while the clubowners voted. Upon his election, he returned from the washroom.

"I told the owners," he said, "that I could honestly say that I come to you with clean hands."

After accepting Joe Namath's surrender in 1969 after threatening to suspend him if he didn't agree to sell his interest in Bachelors III, the nightclub, because of alleged gambling there, the commissioner remembered his young daughter Anne Marie's remark to the New York Jets' quarterback. "As Joe left our apartment," he often said, "she told him, 'I just want you to know, Mr. Namath, that everyone in the Rozelle family doesn't hate you.'"

But in assessing Pete Rozelle, who died of brain cancer at his California home Friday at age 70 after a long battle with a brain tumor, the best story is his own.

More than anyone, he built pro football into the nation's premier sport. He nurtured the Super Bowl as its showcase. He put together network television packages that included Monday night games. He created NFL Properties (now a billion-dollar business) along with NFL Films and NFL Charities. He instituted drug abuse and steroid abuse policies.

When he was voted in as commissioner, baseball was the elderly king of American sports. Pro football was at best an ignored prince. At the time, the NFL headquarters had been in the suburban Philadelphia home of his predecessor, the late Bert Bell.

"The entire staff," Rozelle once recalled, "consisted of four men and an 80-year-old Kelly girl."

He installed the NFL office in midtown Manhattan, where it now occupies 11 floors at 410 Park Ave. He charmed the television networks and the Madison Avenue ad agencies.

But behind his smile he held a silent sword. Before he suspended Paul Hornung of Green Bay for the 1963 season for betting on games, he summoned Packer coach Vince Lombardi to his office. After hearing Rozelle's reasoning, Lombardi agreed.

"You have no choice," Lombardi said.

Not that Rozelle was infallible. When President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on a Friday in 1963, Rozelle decided to play Sunday's games after consulting Pierre Salinger, the president's press secretary who had been a college buddy of Rozelle's at the University of San Francisco.

"This country needed some normalcy," Salinger has said, alluding to that weekend. "Football, which is a very important game in our society, helped provide it."

But in retrospect, Rozelle often described his decision to play those games as his "worst" mistake. He didn't make many. In the 1970s, he survived an attempted palace coup by Carroll Rosenbloom, then the Los Angeles Rams' owner. After listening to an hour-long diatribe by Rosenbloom at a league meeting, Rozelle looked around.

"If there isn't any other business," he said calmly, "we'll adjourn for lunch."

When the NFL resisted the new American Football League's popularity in the early 1960s, Charger coach Sid Gillman sent Rozelle a telegram citing the Vatican's ecumenical teachings.

"Pope John XXIII," the wire read, "recognized the other league." Rozelle wired back: "Yes, but it took 2,000 years."

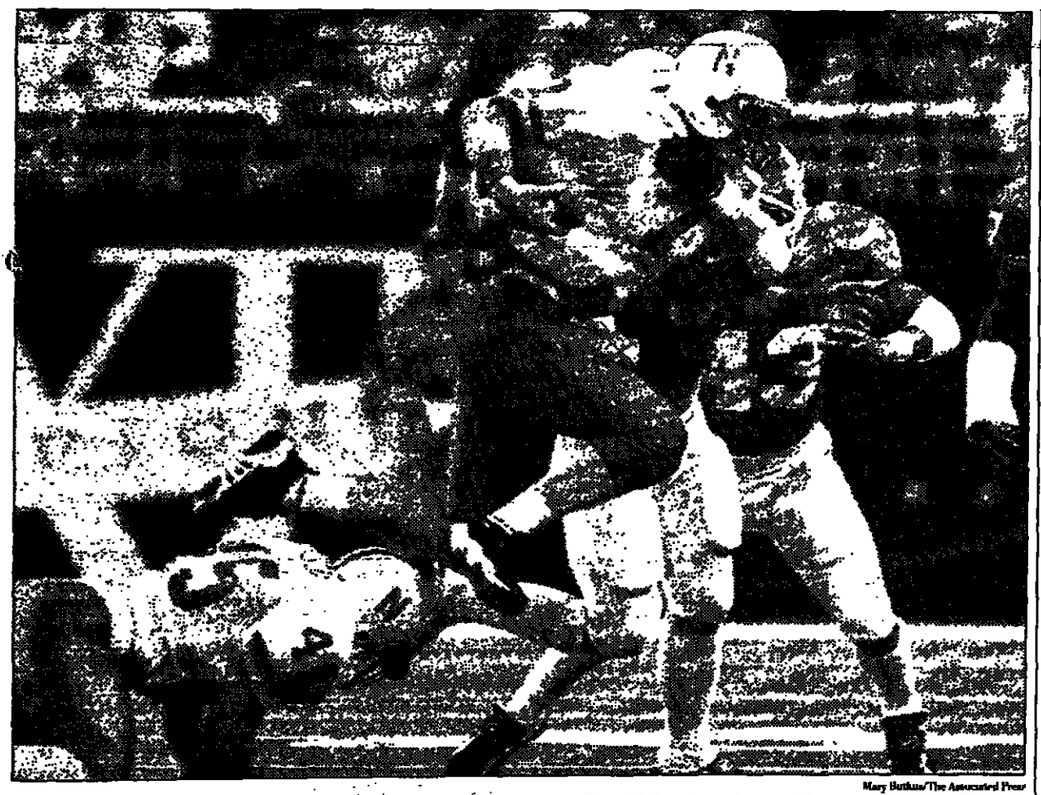
Eventually, the NFL treaty with the AFL was signed in 1966, with Rozelle the commissioner of the merged leagues. His nemesis, Al Davis, who had been the AFL commissioner, later would defy the NFL in winning antitrust litigation that allowed the Raiders to leave Oakland for Los Angeles in 1982.

"That was a low," Rozelle once said, "but there have been more ups than downs."



The Associated Press

Pete Rozelle, former NFL chief.



Mary Butkus/The Associated Press

Nebraska's quarterback, Scott Frost, leaping over a teammate, Joel Makovicka, in the 2d quarter against Texas.

Bowl Picture Takes On a New Look

The Associated Press

The rematch is set: No. 1 Florida State versus Florida in the Sugar Bowl.

The stakes? A victory by the Seminoles (11-0) and coach Bobby Bowden will have his second national title in four years. A loss by Florida State and No. 2 Arizona State (11-0) could win its first championship, provided it beats No. 5 Ohio State (10-1) in the Rose Bowl.

The bowl alliance took a big hit Saturday, when unranked Texas upset No. 3 Nebraska, 37-27, in the Big 12 championship game, moving the Longhorns (8-4) into the alliance, where they will probably play Penn State (10-2) in the Fiesta Bowl.

The upset by Texas set the stage for a Florida State-Florida rematch as the Florida Gators (11-1) beat No. 15 Alabama, 45-30, in the SEC title game Saturday night.

Last week, Florida State beat Florida, 24-21, to replace the Gators at No. 1. It will be the second time in three years that the Gators and Seminoles will meet in a bowl. In the 1995 Sugar Bowl, Florida State won, 23-17, after a regular-season tie with Florida.

This time, the national title is the prize if the Seminoles can win.

The Cornhuskers lost their chance at a third straight national title with their loss to the Longhorns, but will likely play No. 11 Virginia Tech in the Orange Bowl, completing the bowl-alliance picture.

There was a chance, however, that Tennessee would go to the Orange instead of Nebraska, reshuffling some other bowl matchups.

Unlike last season, when No. 1 Nebraska played No. 2 Florida in the Fiesta

College Football

Bowl, there will not be a true national title game, which is what the bowl alliance set out to do when it was formed.

The official bowl bids were to be announced late Sunday.

As it stood Saturday night, the biggest bowl alliance losers were No. 6 Brigham Young and No. 7 Colorado. The Buffaloes (9-2) were set to play the Nittany Lions in the Fiesta Bowl before the Longhorns beat the Huskers.

Now, Colorado is expected to play Washington (9-2) in the Holiday Bowl, a revenue loss of about $7 million.

Brigham Young (13-1) beat No. 20 Wyoming (10-2) 28-25 in overtime in the WAC title game, but will probably end up in the Cotton Bowl against Kansas State.

Wyoming, meanwhile, looks like it is out of the bowl picture despite a 10-2 record. The Copper Bowl, which has the No. 2 choice in the WAC, indicated it will match Utah against Wisconsin.

WAC commissioner Karl Benson has said he will consider legal action against the bowl alliance if Brigham Young is excluded from the bowl alliance.

Army (10-1), a 28-24 winner over Navy, clinched an Independence Bowl berth and will probably play Auburn. Navy (8-3) could be headed for the Aloha Bowl to play California.

Texas 37, Nebraska 27 A daring fourth-down, 61-yard completion led Texas to a 37-27 upset of No. 3 Nebraska in the Big 12 title game and ended the Cornhuskers' bid for an unprecedented third straight national title.

Texas quarterback James Brown, who predicted his three-TD underdog Longhorns would beat the Huskers by three touchdowns, outsmarted Nebraska's vaunted defense at every turn on Saturday. He threw a 66-yard TD pass to Wane Mcgarity with 8:23 left that gave the Longhorns a 27-23 lead.

The Huskers' defense had one last chance to redeem itself, backing the Longhorns up to their own 3 with under four minutes to go. Brown, though, wasn't finished.

On fourth-and-1 from the 28, he found Derek Lewis on a 61-yard pass play to the Huskers' 11. On the next play, Priest Holmes scored from 11 yards out and the Longhorns became the first champions of the Big 12 Conference.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The Alpine Ski World Cup heads back to Europe and Val d'Isere for one of the most prestigious and glamorous events of the year, can Luc Alphand win the downhill for the 2nd year running?

Alpine Skiing:
11 - 15 December, LIVE, The World Cup, Val d'Isere
The speed king of the slopes come back to Europe for one of the biggest races of the season

Football:
14 December, World Cup Qualifiers
The best action from Belgium-Holland, N Ireland-Albania, Wales-Turkey, Portugal-Germany, and Spain-Yugoslavia

Swimming:
13 - 15 December, LIVE, The European Short Course Championships
Europe's best swimmers meet in Rostock for the major championship of the winter season

Snooker:
11 - 15 December, LIVE, The German Open, Osnabruck
Stephen Hendry, Steve Davis and Ronnie O'Sullivan will be amongst those competing in the 4th ranking tournament of the year



Eurosport, the No 1 sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available via cable and satellite.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Face-Saving Victory

CRICKET New Zealand recorded a face-saving, seven-wicket triumph over Pakistan in the third one-day international in Karachi on Sunday.

Pakistan had already clinched the three-match series after winning the first two games.

Bryan Young and Nathan Astle's 96-run partnership helped New Zealand's cause after Pakistan made 234 for four off their full quota of 50 overs. The Kiwis achieved the target with more than five overs to spare.

Stephen Fleming remained unbeaten on 48 off 69 balls, while Chris Cairns was not out on 25 at stumps. Astle hit his fourth one-day international century.

However, both Astle and Young departed in the space of three runs with New Zealand's total at 99. Young was brilliantly caught by Waseem Akram off leg-spinner Afridi's first over after the opener had scored 32 off 39 deliveries. *(AP)*



Saeed Khan/AFP

Waseem Akram of Pakistan batting against New Zealand.

Aussies Down West Indies

CRICKET Leg-spinner Shane Warne took a career-best overs total of 5-33 on Sunday as Australia romped to an eight-wicket victory over the West Indies in a World Series match at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

Warne took 5-4 from 15 balls at the Paddington end as the West Indies stumbled to 161 all out in the day-night contest.

Australia responded with 162 for two with eight overs to spare with Mark Waugh scoring an unbeaten on 83.

Ricky Ponting returned to form with 44 in a 98-run stand with Waugh after captain Mark Taylor went early for 17. It was Waugh's highest score this season and his best in 31 one-day matches against the West Indies.

Australia now holds a 2-0 lead in the five-test series and a 2-0 advantage in the World Series triangular tournament. *(AP)*

McNulty Wins at Home

GOLF The Zimbabwean golfer Mark McNulty shot a 3-under-par 69 on Sunday to cruise home with a four-stroke victory in the Zimbabwe Open.

It was the second time that McNulty, the 43-year-old PGA European Tour regular, had won his native country's championship, his first victory coming in 1992. It was also his fourth victory of the year and 42d in a 19-year pro career.

"It's always great to win, and especially before your home crowd," MCNulty said.

MCNulty finished with an 18-under 270, riding the strength of a course record second-round of 61 on Friday, which included a 28 on the back nine.

Nick Price of Zimbabwe shot 67 and Justin Hobday of South Africa shot 68 to share second place at 274. *(AP)*



Carmy Sunga/Reuters

Boris Becker firing a shot Sunday to Goran Ivanisevic: "I played amazing tennis. I didn't make any mistakes."

Becker Aces His Way To Grand Slam Cup

He Outserves Ivanisevic in Final

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Boris Becker served with devastating efficiency against the most ferocious server in the game and beat Goran Ivanisevic in straight sets to win the most lucrative prize in tennis Sunday.

Riding the support of a partisan crowd of 10,000 in the city where he lives, Becker routed Ivanisevic by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the $6 million Grand Slam Cup.

The victory earned Becker $1.88 million. Ivanisevic had to settle for $812,500.

"I felt good from the start. I returned well and I was getting my first serves in," Becker said. "I played amazing tennis, I didn't make any mistakes.

"I enjoyed playing at home."

The tournament brings together the 16 men with the best record in the four Grand Slam tournaments of the year — the Australian, French and U.S. Opens and Wimbledon.

Becker, who is ranked No. 6 in the world, was simply better in all aspects of the game against the fourth-ranked Croat, who was the defending champion.

He never dropped his serve and never even faced a break point. He took just one hour and 24 minutes to beat the man who has blasted more than 1,550 aces this year, a tour record.

Becker hit 19 aces, while Ivanisevic had only 12. Becker lost only 15 points in his 15-service game, 7 of them double-faults.

"Against the best server in the game, on this fast surface, that was as good as I can play," Becker said. "He is the best server ever. Maybe his legs were not as fresh as mine after his five sets yesterday."

Ivanisevic needed five sets to beat Yevgeni Kafelnikov in the semifinals, while Becker had a quick three-set victory over Tim Henman.

"Yesterday, I was running on reserve," said Ivanisevic, who won a career-high five titles this year. "Today I felt like I was pushing the car to the petrol station and it was too far."

Becker's 49th tournament victory was also his 30th indoors, a tour high, and his first Grand Slam Cup.

"I didn't have any lapses of concentration," he said. "I kept my composure the whole time. That's why it seemed too easy."

Becker broke for a 5-3 lead when a forehand by Ivanisevic hit the net and converted his second set point when Ivanisevic's forehand return again found the net.

Becker went a break up in the first game of the second, this time with a brilliant backhand volley that escaped a lunging Ivanisevic.

Winning almost all of his service points, Becker cruised through the set.

A forehand passing shot gave Becker another break point, and he took it with a smash to go up, 3-2, in the third.

Ivanisevic saved two match points, one on a Becker double-fault, but then hit a backhand into the net after a rally.

"He was the main reason I lost," Ivanisevic said. "I didn't know what to do. He was too good."

Becker won his fifth title of the year. The only final he has lost this year was against top-ranked Pete Sampras at the ATP Tour World Championship in Hannover three weeks ago.

After injuring his wrist at Wimbledon, Becker missed three months. But he came back to win in Vienna, Stuttgart and now here. His record since October is 18-3.

"When I got injured, I didn't know if I would still be able to play tennis or if that was it," said Becker, who briefly held the No. 1 spot in 1991. "I felt a lot of pressure and fear."

Ivanisevic, who had been suffering from a cold and fever at the start of the week and nearly pulled out of the tournament, said Becker could have another crack.

"He is playing his best tennis," Ivanisevic said. "He has a good chance to be No. 1 next year."

As the Australian Open champion, Becker's prize money also included a $250,000 bonus for that title. Ivanisevic's second prize brought his total Grand Slam Cup earnings to $3.6 million in five appearances at the tournament.

■ Evert Wins in Legends Doubles

Chris Evert and Tracy Austin rallied for a 6-3 victory over Zina Garrison Jackson and Evonne Goolagong in Virginia Slims Legends play. The Associated Press reported from Delray Beach, Florida.

The victory Saturday gave Team Evert a 22-21 lead over Team Navratilova after the first day of the two-day event. Goolagong suffered a partial tear of her right Achilles' tendon during play and was replaced by Rosie Casals.

Juventus Continues Shutout Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Defender Ciro Ferrara's first-half goal held up as European and world club champion Juventus registered its sixth consecutive shutout to beat host Sampdoria of Genoa, 1-0, Sunday and move into a tie atop the Italian League standings.

The Turin side has one game in hand and pulled even on 22 points with previous leader Vicenza, which drew, 1-1, with Internazionale of Milan.

Elsewhere, Arrigo Sacchi returned to Serie A after a five-year absence, coaching defending league champion AC Milan to a 2-1 victory over Udinese. Sacchi, who left the Italian national team last Monday to rejoin Milan, saw Liberian striker George Weah assist on goals by Montenegrin Dejan Savicevic and Stefano Eranio.

Milan ended an eight-match winless streak, including Wednesday's 2-1 upset loss to Norway's Rosenborg that eliminated the Red-and-Black from the Champions League.

NETHERLANDS After crashing out of the UEFA cup on Tuesday, Feyenoord Rotterdam thrashed De Graafschap Doetinchem, 4-0, on Sunday to keep up its Dutch league challenge.

Despite home advantage, De Graafschap could find no answer to its more illustrious opponent's firepower as Argentinean Pablo Sanchez scored in the 14th and 39th minutes for second-placed Feyenoord.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Swede Henrik Larsson made it 3-0 in the 48th minute and Ronald Koeman scored his team's fourth from a 67th-minute penalty.

League leader PSV Eindhoven confirmed its top spot Saturday by hammering six unanswered goals past FC Volendam. The league's top scorer, PSV's Belgian striker Luc Nilis, found the net in the 49th minute to take his tally to 14 goals. PSV's Brazilian Marcelo scored in the 7th and 38th minutes, taking his season's haul to ten goals.

After advancing Wednesday to the last eight of the Champions League, Ajax Amsterdam could only scrape a 1-1 draw at AZ Alkmaar.

ENGLAND A Romanian substitute, Florin Raducioiu, fired a West Ham comeback in which they hit two late goals in two minutes to snatch a 2-2 draw against champions Manchester United in the English premier league on Sunday.

United was leading through goals from Ole Gunnar Solskjaer and David Beckham with only 13 minutes left when West Ham, playing at home, suddenly transformed the shape of the game.

First, Raducioiu shrugged aside the Norwegian defender Ronnie Johnsen to create the room he needed to drive his first league goal past Denmark's Peter Schmeichel in the 78th minute.

Two minutes later, Michael Hughes gathered the ball and when he attempted to round Schmeichel, the goalkeeper brought him crashing to the ground. *(Reuters, AP)*

Army Beats Navy in a Classic Game Reborn

Washington Post Service

Vantage Point/**THOMAS BOSWELL**

PHILADELPHIA — After nearly a generation in hibernation, the Army-Navy game awoke from its long sleep.

The best Army team (9-1) since the 1940s beat the best Navy team (8-2) since the 1960s by a heart-stopping 28-24 in Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia. Several Army-Navy games, old generals and admirals will argue, have been the best ever. Saturday, a new classic was added to the list.

The shortsighted will focus on Navy's fifth successive narrow defeat, by a combined margin of 10 points. They will see the poignancy of Navy's two final drives that failed. A first down at the 4-yard line with four minutes remaining and a first down at the 10-yard line with 40 seconds left produced no points.

Those who savor history, however, will see the game as a trip back in time without the aid of any machine or fantasy.

As it has been preserved in U.S. sports mythology, the Army-Navy game is supposed to be played as it was Saturday: under cold gray skies, worthy of a battlefield in their solemnity. The rain should be pelting, steady and raw, beating on impervious cadets and midshipmen and driving 10,000 faint-hearted civilians to the parking lots long before the game ended.

As the smoke of celebratory cannon fire hangs over the field, members of both service academies stand throughout, chanting, bouncing, laughing and crying until the final play.

As a show of impartiality, the president of the United States should walk bareheaded, as President Bill Clinton did, across midfield at halftime between a phalanx of midshipmen and cadets.

And the game itself should be as evenly contested and thrilling as a battle between two splendid warriors.

That's Army-Navy as we dream it and as it actually was Saturday.

For more than 70 years, some variation on such a theme was the essence and spirit of the Army-Navy game and made this classic a model of what was best in all of sports. Then, about 25 years ago, the Army-Navy game began to die. Inferior teams could not create heroic sport.

Other college football games: Page 19.

Saturday in the crumbly old Vet, all these things that should be part of Army-Navy were, once again, a reality before 69,237 spectators. The Army-Navy game, not just as evenly matched competition but as high-level football, was reborn.

Thanks to two turnovers by Army and drives by Navy of 76, 50 and 20 yards — led by quarterback Chris McCoy and fullback Omar Nelson — the midshipmen built a 21-3 lead before halftime. That merely allowed the Black Knights of the Hudson to mount their biggest comeback in the history of this game.

But the best aspect of this showcase game was that it highlighted the character of the student-athletes on both sides.

Those close to these schools know that, even in the dreary years, they were two of the too-few class acts in college football. At the very center of the idea of military leadership is the importance of taking responsibility.

"My fault, I've got to make those plays," said LeBron Butts, the junior wide receiver who dropped two passes in the end zone in the fourth quarter, including one on fourth down from the 5 with three minutes left.

Butts was benched on the final four pass plays in the last minute — the first three incomplete and the last intercepted at the 2-yard line. "I had dropped two touchdown passes on the preceding series," he said. "I have no problem with [the benching]. That's what I expect if I don't make the plays."

Butts's straightforwardness comes at a time when both academies could use a counterpoint to recent scandals that have called into question the lessons instilled at the academies: from Tailhook to cheating at Navy three years ago to sexual abuse charges in the army last month.

For the moment, Navy sees its half-full glass as utterly empty.

"Sixty minutes to play and a lifetime to remember," said the tight-lipped coach, Charlie Weatherbie.

"This is absolutely miserable," said Navy's athletic director, Jack Lengyel, of the five close defeats that now qualify as one of the most remarkable jinxes in sports.

"Maybe the Lord's wearing black and gold."



Barbara L. Johnston/Reuters

A midshipman consoling a Navy football player, Alex Domino, after a comeback bid failed and Army won.



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